The New-York Times

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WASHINGTON.

THE SPECIE PAYMENTS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

INDICATIONS OF UNITED ACTION BY THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS—THE DEMOCRATS OPPOSE IF BY FILIBUSTERING—RE-ELECTION OF MR. CARPENTER PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEM.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Mr. Maynard to-day made an effort to take up from the Speaker's table the Senate bill for the resumption of specie payments. The Democrats became immediately excited. Mr. Randall notified his colleagues that the Civil Rights bill was on the table, and if Mr. Maynard's motion prevailed that bill would have to be disposed of before the Finance bill could be reached. Mr. Maynard gave assurance that his only purpose was to reach the Specie Resumption bill, and have some disposition made of it before the recess, and he would agree to pass by all other matters on the Speaker's table without prejudice to their present condition before the House. This the Democrats would not consent to, and begun filibustering tactics, as in the Senate yesterday. It was thought that a call of the roll would show no quorum present, but the roll-call, on a motion to adjourn, showed that there present thirty more than a majority of the whole House. After consuming nearly two hours in striving to reach the bill the effort was abandoned, and it was agreed that it should come up as a special order on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock, and be continued from day to day until disposed of. It was a subject of remark that Gen. Butler and Judge Kelley, both of whom are placed in among the opposition to the bill, were not in the House to-day, though both of them are known to have been in the city this morning. In the several votes by letters and yeas and nays, growing out of the effort to take up the bill, a solid Republican vote was cast. This is indicative of the prevalence in the House of the same spirit of harmony and concession which secured the passage of the bill in the Senate. There can be no question that the bill will become law, and that it will commit the Republican party, as an organization, to the policy of specie resumption. This is a political situation not expected two weeks ago, and least of all by the Democrats. They are all struck with surprise at the success of this bill, and their opposition for the most part seems to have no deeper reason than that it is a Republican measure. They have a dim hope that it may prove unpopular, and produce bad results, and they expect, if they record themselves against it, they may profit by any possible evil to come out of its passage. They do not expect to defeat the bill, but will throw the whole responsibility on the Republicans, who are glad to take it.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S RE-ELECTION AS PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Mr. Carpenter was to-day re-elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, having received 33 votes against 18 cast for Mr. Thurman. Upon the meeting of the Senate Chief Clerk McDonald read a note from Vice President Wilson, notifying the Senate that he would be absent from its deliberations. Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution declaring Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter President *pro tempore*. Mr. Stevenson moved the election be by ballot, which was agreed to, and the vote resulted as above noted. Mr. Carpenter was then escorted to the chair by Mr. Thurman, and made a short speech, returning his thanks, and stating the only return he could make would be an impartial discharge of his duties. It has been the custom for many years to elect a President *pro tempore* before the holiday recess, the Vice President vacating his chair to give the opportunity. If Mr. Wilson had refused compliance with this custom, and if the Senate had chosen some other Senator for the Presidency than Mr. Carpenter, his opponents in the contest for his seat in the Senate would have been given an advantage which they have been long seeking. Manifestly the Senate could not be used to defeat the reelection of one of its own members, and there was little disposition to heed the electioneering outcry against him. Mr. Wilson expects to return after the holidays and occupy the chair the remainder of the session.

THE RECESS OF CONGRESS.

The resolution from the House for a holiday recess from to-day until the 5th day of January was passed by the Senate to-day without opposition. Very few members of Congress remain in town after to-night, and each train going north is crowded with passengers. The session opens again two weeks from yesterday.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Remonstrances against the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty continue to be received. Two were presented to-day by Mr. Fenton—one from the city authorities of Rochester, and the other from the Board of Trade of Oswego. They were referred to the Committee on Finance.

MR. PINCHBACK'S CLAIM TO A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Morton to-day submitted a resolution recognizing the validity of the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback, as certified to by Gov. William P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, under the seal of that State, and instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine and report if Pinchback is entitled to be admitted on the *prima facie* case thus made, or if such admission should be postponed until investigation be made as to the charges of corruption in his election alleged against him. Mr. Thurman objected to considering the resolution to-day, and it went over till after the recess. The resolution is a Republican compromise between those who would sustain the Kellogg Government without question and with military force and those who would overturn the whole of it. It recognizes the right of Kellogg to be Governor, and the regularity of Pinchback's certificate of election. The question of admitting Pinchback is, however, sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation, and is left in the same condition as it stood last Winter. Whether the passage of the resolution will improve the chances of his admission is very uncertain.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK—PETITION TO CONGRESS.

A representative of 3,000 colored men of Richmond, Va., arrived here to-day with a petition, asking that Congress take early measures to have a dividend declared to the depositors in the Freedman's Savings Bank. The petition was presented in the House, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The representative had an interview with President Grant, who expressed much sympathy for the petitioners who had misplaced their confidence in that institution.

THE TAX ON CORPORATION SCRIP.

The delegation representing the mining and manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania was at the Internal Revenue Office to-day, and presented an argument against the imposition of tax on scrip issued by mining and manufacturing corporations to their employes, and circulated in the communities where said corporations do business. The law imposing the tax is imperative, and the duty of the Commissioner plain. He has no power to grant the relief sought, consequently the question will be carried into Congress.

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION.

The argument before the Arkansas Investigating Committee was concluded to-day. The indications are that Representatives Poland and Ward, of Illinois, will report in favor of Brooks, while the other members of the committee will support the validity of the present State Government.

MR. GRAHAM'S NON-APPEARANCE TO SUSTAIN HIS CHARGE AGAINST MR. STOWELL.

State Senator Graham, of Virginia, in making his charges against Representative Stowell, has involved himself in trouble, which he seems to admit by his non-appearance before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He has acknowledged he received $1,700 for procuring the naval cadetship of young Schoolcraft, and, Graham being a State Senator, charges will be brought against him in the Senate of Virginia for accepting a bribe from Dr. Beatty, whom he claims as a constituent. Mr. Stowell declares that he has not received a dollar of money from Groham, and intimates he will make his condition very unpleasant.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

Four subcommittees leave here Saturday, one for New-Orleans, one for Vicksburg, and one for Montgomery, to examine into the political affairs, and a Subcommittee on Ways and Means, for New-York, on the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's affairs.

ECONOMY IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General has reduced the number of employes, in the railway mail service, ten in the Sixth Chicago Division. Reductions will be made in all the divisions in the interest of economy. Incompetent employes will be removed, but new appointments will not be made in all cases in their places. The General Superintendent and the Division Superintendent are furnishing information showing where money can be saved, and a reduction of the force made, without detriment to the public interest.

TAXATION OF PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

The case of Bailey vs. Constantine Maguire, respecting the right of counties and municipalities to tax the Pacific Railroad, was advanced on the docket of the Supreme Court so as to be tried about Jan. 20. This case involves the question whether that and other roads are exempt by their charters from county and other taxation.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, the argument in the case of No. 242, involving the condoning effect of President Johnson's pardon, was closed by H. H. Wells, on the part of the claimant, and Gen. Creswell, on behalf of the Government. The court adjourned till the 5th of January.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Augustus W. Bradford and John S. Linthicum, to be Appraisers of Merchandise for Baltimore, Md.; Michael J. Grady, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Louisiana; James R. Beckwith, United States Attorney for Louisiana; N. C. McAfee, United States Attorney for Northern Alabama; Levi Hubbell, United States Attorney for Eastern Wisconsin; Joshua B. Hill, United States Marshal for Eastern North Carolina; A. J. Vickers, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Western District of Kansas; Francis H. Goodman, United States Marshal for Arizona.

Postmasters—W. H. Barnes, Chatham Village, N. Y.; C. E. Sweet, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.; C. W. Massonneau, Red Hook, N. Y.; James W. Thomas, McKinney, Texas; James W. Love, Fort Valley, Ga.; Samuel E. Hoge, California, Mo.; James H. Lloyd, Liberty, Mo.; M. W. Stafford, Murphysburg, Mo.; James F. Agee, Fayette, Mo.; R. A. Caldwell, Fayetteville, Ark.; John D. Houston, Clarksville, Ark.; James B. Guthrie, Paris, Tenn.; James A. Hudson, Saginaw, Mich.; James A. Ellis, Evanston, Wyoming; James M. Boreman, Parkersburg, W. Va.; M. H. Collins, Connellsville, Penn.; Joseph Baird, Warsaw, Ill.; John W. Aughe, Frankfort, Ind.; J. S. Rhodes, Jefferson, Iowa; Z. A. Wellman, Cherokee, Iowa; D. L. Dunning, Middletown, Del.; William G. Herring, Milford, Del.; Edward Challenger, New-Castle, Del.; C. P. Archibald, Trinidad, Col.; B. H. Hooper, Farmville, Va.; M. McLanty, Chatfield, Minn.; John Pickert, St. Charles, Minn.; S. V. Sherwood, Brainerd, Minn.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A communication from the Freedmen's Bureau branch of the War Department says that since the last report no new features have been introduced. Continued success has marked the working and perfection of the regulations originally established for the conduct of the work under the Adjutant General's Office. With a view of facilitating and prosecuting the parties attempting the fraudulent procurement from the disbursing officers of the Freedmen's branch of the funds in their hands for the payment of bounties, &c., to colored ex-soldiers or their heirs, a request has been made by the Secretary of War that the Attorney General instruct the proper officers to bring the guilty parties to speedy justice. The Attorney General replies that he has given the proper instructions for that purpose.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

The Post Office Department has been notified that the next steamer of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, the Great Republic, will sail from San Francisco, for Japan and China, with the United States mails, on the 2d of January, 1875, instead of on the 9th of January, to be followed by the Vasco de Gama, on the 16th of January, 1875.

WORK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court has adjourned for the holidays, after sitting about two months and a half, in which time it has heard and decided finally some sixty odd cases and dismissed upward of forty. There are now under advisement twenty-one cases which were argued, and fifteen which were submitted on written arguments or briefs. While the court is nominally adjourned, it is nevertheless at work, for every Justice has on his desk certain allotted cases on which he is to write opinions.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $13,985,455; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,020,000; coin, (including coin certificates, $21,551,000,) $76,689,283; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

A MURDERER TO BE EXECUTED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 23.—Gov. Hartranft to-day issued a warrant for the execution of Frederick Heidenblut on Wednesday, Jan. 20. Heidenblut was convicted of murder and sentenced Jan. 31, 1874, to be hanged. A commission was appointed to inquire into the sanity of Heidenblut, and reported as follows to the Governor: That after several interviews with the prisoner, and a careful examination of all persons who seemed likely to give the Commissioners any information on the subject, they are unanimous in the opinion that there is no reason to doubt the sanity of the said Frederick Heidenblut.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—In a shooting affray in Mercer County, yesterday, two men were killed and one mortally wounded. The quarrel arose about a dog, and one Daniels was shot in the leg by Isaiah Gobbert. A constable, with a posse, attempted the arrest of Gobbert, and in the mêlée Gobbert was felled with a shovel, when one Herring, a friend of Gobbert, shot the constable through the body, killing him. The constable's brother, who interfered, was also killed. Gobbert's wound is mortal.

A LAWYER SHOT BY HIS CLIENT, A WOMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 23.—Moses G. Cobb, a prominent member of the Bar of this city, was shot to-day and probably fatally wounded by Mrs. Smyth, a client, on account of some business trouble. At 5 o'clock Cobb was alive, but there is no hope of his recovery. It is believed that the woman is insane.

ARREST OF BANK THIEVES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—Detectives to-day arrested James Curran, alias Jimmy Papes, and James Nolin, alias Jim Scott, supposed to be the bank thieves who have operated extensively in New-York, Chicago, and other cities.

INDIANA POLITICS.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF DANIEL WEBSTER VOORHEES, THE GREAT APOSTLE OF INFLATION—HE HAS "FIRED THE DEMOCRATIC HEART."

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874.

The Senatorship continues the absorbing question. It is but two weeks now until the Legislature meets, and the warfare is pursued with a vigor and bitterness unparalleled in the politics of the State. However it may be decided, it is hard to see how the Democratic Party will be prevented from going to pieces. When the canvass closed with the October victory, it was universally conceded that Mr. McDonald would be sent to the Senate without much question. Mr. Voorhees had "retired" from politics early in the Spring, and was not invited by the Democratic Committee to participate largely in the canvass by reason of an unsavory record as a salary grabber. Mr. Voorhees, however, had managed to secure a victory at the State Convention over the "hard-money" men, led by Mr. McDonald, and when that gentleman, as the chief official of the party, contemptuously spit upon his (Voorhees') work in that Greencastle speech, closely followed by Mr. Hendricks in a similar salivatory performance at New-Albany, the sleeping lion was roused in Mr. Voorhees' breast. He recalcitrated, so far as his "retirement" was concerned, quietly bided his time, and at the proper moment appeared as a Senatorial candidate. The announcement of his candidacy was well received. A vast majority of the Democracy were disgusted at the hard-money platform of McDonald and Hendricks, and hastened to give their feelings vent by throwing up their hats for Voorhees. The latter gentleman became enthused, and within the last month has thrown off all hesitation and disguises, engaging in a regular and open canvass of the State as a candidate for the Senate on a platform of "more money" and a repeal of the Gold act of 1869. He has already made ten times as many speeches as during the entire canvass, and truth compels us to say that, from first to last, he has had a perfect ovation, when compared with the listlessness marking the speech-making of the campaign. The money question is the only one that arouses any feeling in this State, and Mr. Voorhees represents three out of every four people, Democrats and Republicans alike, in so far as he is the opponent of what is generically termed "Wall street," the bondholders, and the national banking system. I copy a little paragraph from the Vincennes *Sun*, one of the leading Democratic papers in the lower Wabash country, illustrating the pervading sentiment of the people:

"During three days of last week, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, we took occasion to ask almost every Democrat we met whom he preferred for United States Senator. We recorded each man's name and his preference. The aggregate result arrived at is as follows: Total number of Democrats questioned, 189; number for Voorhees, first, last, and all the time, 170; for McDonald, with an inclination to support Voorhees, 9; for McDonald, unequivocally, 6; for Holman, 2; for Hendricks, 2, but prefer Voorhees to McDonald. We did this to satisfy a friend of ours, a strong McDonald man, who insisted that we could not find 100 men in Knox County in a month's time who would say Dan Voorhees was their first choice for United States Senator."

From my observation this is not an overdrawn estimate in the least, not only of public feeling in Knox County, but I may say of the feeling right here in Marion County, the home of Mr. McDonald.

MR. M'DONALD WHIPPED OUT.

The spectacle of a gentleman making an open and systematic canvass for Senator is a strange one in our politics. It required some nerve and boldness to undertake it, but Mr. Voorhees has so far succeeded that McDonald, his chief competitor, is practically whipped out of the field. As between these two, Mr. Voorhees would carry three-fourths of the Democratic caucus. Mr. McDonald's only hope in that event lying in organizing a bolt of the remaining fourth, trusting to the Republicans to help him out. That, however, is out of the question. The Chairman of the State Central Committee must keep the party organization intact. Mr. McDonald should know he is beaten. In the Third Congressional District, for instance, solid for him before Mr. Voorhees was known to be a candidate, five members of the Legislature have already declared for the latter, among them Hon. John S. Davis, of Floyd County, one of the veteran political managers of the State. The delegation from this (Marion) county stands four for Voohees and only one for McDonald, while Mr. Voorhees will have the unanimous support of his (the Vigo County) delegation. With this sort of opposition in his own county McDonald can reasonably entertain no hope.

THE OPPOSITION TO MR. VOORHEES.

The opposition to Mr. Voorhees was, and still is, powerful and skillful. The Indianapolis "Ring" is united against him. McDonald, the Chairman of the Central Committee, with Whittelsey, the Secretary, a leading Democrat of the south-eastern portion of the State, have tried to control the party machinery against him. The money power of the State and of Indianapolis is against him, the principal national bank here being under the control of a former well-known Democratic politician, William H. English, while all of them unite to withstand the feeling of opposition to them represented in Mr. Voorhees. E. S. Alvord, the old committee Chairman, under whose skillful manœuvering the party won its first victory four years ago, is a bitter opponent of Voorhees. Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, Canal Trustee, a Democratic father in Israel, denounces him unsparingly as a salary-grabber and demagogue. A large portion of the Democratic press of the State is arrayed against him on the score of the Salary-increase act, and the State platform indirectly slaps him in the face by a pointed denunciation of "retroactive salary laws, both State and national." Finally, Gov. Hendricks throws his influence against him, because, if Voorhees is elected, Mr. Hendricks fears he cannot obtain the support of the Eastern specie Democrats in the next National Convention. This forms rather a heavy combination for one man to boldly challenge to combat, and I think the pluck of Voorhees has had much to do with evoking the enthusiasm his electioneering canvass has witnessed. Even his bitterest enemies are partially relieved by admiration of his nerve. To use an old figure, he has "fired the Democratic heart." Skillfully playing upon the popular feeling regarding the financial question, and pleading his cause as a martyr to the Indianapolis "Ring," he has combined the delusive love of greenbacks and hatred of "the bondholder," with the blind and bigoted prejudice existing everywhere in the State against Indianapolis.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION TO COME OFF.

The Wabash statesman was in this city on Friday and Saturday last, when arrangements were completed for a grand demonstration for him here, to come off, probably the first week of the session, just before the caucus. The "working men," the "Grangers," and all other organizations believing in more money, are to unite in an ovation that will give the finishing touches to McDonald. While holding court at the Hotel Bates, receiving the homage of his vassals, Voorhees was reasonably communicative. He refuses to recognize Mr. McDonald as his only competitor, but pits himself against the field. He recognizes that this is a life and death struggle for him.

> "I have set my life upon a cast,
> And I will stand the hazard of the die.
> I think there be six Richmonds in the field."

VOORHEES CAN BE DEFEATED.

Voorhees can be defeated, if the heroic remedy is applied in time. But not an hour is to be lost. Mr. William S. Holman, Congressman elect from the Fifth District, can be elected by an earnest coalition of all the better elements of the party. The only trouble with Mr. Holman's candidacy all along has been that his district is a Republican one, and it is feared a Democratic successor cannot be elected. But Mr. Holman's home organ, the Laurenceburg *Register*, of last week, announced that his friends were confident of ability to elect a Democrat from the district, and would use every effort to secure the Senatorship for their favorite. If Mr. McDonald will abdicate his personal claims and use his power and influence to combine the opposition to Voorhees, he can triumph, even in a personal defeat. In a letter written the early part of November I predicted just this aspect of the Senatorial fight. The only question now is, whether Voorhees has not gained too great a vantage to be checked. The war has opened on him, however, this evening. The *State Sentinel*, Mr. McDonald's mouthpiece, reads him a severe lecture, in which it says: "The *Sentinel* will proceed, accepting his own challenge, to examine his (Voorhees') public career and the justification he has made of it in his last speech, (at Washington, Daviess County,) according to the higher standards of right and expediency." If the *Sentinel* does this in earnest, and without gloves, some very uncomfortable things can be made public about Mr. Voorhees' connection with the "Whisky Ring" under Johnson's Administration, and with the Pacific Railroad while he was a member of Congress and of the Committee on Pacific Railroads. The election of Voorhees means the breaking up of the Democratic machinery in this State, as well as the political death of Gov. Hendricks. In the Senate he would be as a bull in a china shop, so far as smashing Democratic crockery is concerned. Will his opponents have the backbone to make the fight upon him? If not, in the political almanac blanks, opposite the column of the Indiana Senator whose term begins March 4, 1875, may as well be written the name of Daniel Webster Voorhees.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA—A RAILROAD TO BE BUILT TO SARATOGA LAKE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 23.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens, held here last night in the Town Hall, Hon. George S. Batchelier, presiding, it was unanimously resolved to build a railroad to Lake Saratoga, to meet the demand for increased transportation facilities, in connection with the college regatta.

THE PROPOSED NEW TRUNK LINE TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—As a result of the action taken at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, in relation to the proposed new trunk line to the Pennsylvania coal fields and South-west, an informal conference of visiting gentlemen and members of the committee appointed to investigate the matter was held last evening, at which it was stated that energetic steps would be taken toward the consummation of the enterprise. It was stated that three gentlemen of this city express themselves as ready to step forward with the $500,000 called for in case the report of the committee proves favorable after due investigation of the line. The committee will hold a meeting to fill vacancies, if any exist, and proceed directly to a careful investigation of the subject, after which the report will be handed in and action taken in accordance therewith.

LOUISIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC VERSION OF THE RETURNS AND THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The sub-committee appointed by the Conservative and Democratic Party to witness the canvassing and compiling of the returns by the Returning Board, to-day promulgated returns of the election held Nov. 2, for Congressmen, State Treasurer, and members of the Legislature, certifying under oath that the statements and compilations were compiled by them from sworn duplicate returns in their possession, and have been by them compared with the duplicates in possession of said board, and corrected thereby, and that they correspond to the compilation and canvass, poll by poll, and parish by parish, with that made by said board. They therefore certify and declare that the following-named persons were duly and lawfully elected: Here follows a list of the names of those elected, showing the election of four Conservatives and two Republican Congressmen, the election of Moncure, State Treasurer, by 4,831 majority, and the election of seventy-one Conservatives and thirty-seven Republicans to the Legislature. Carroll Parish is excluded from the count by the Returning Board.

The Conservative Committee to-day withdrew from the board, because of its arbitrary ruling. Mr. Arroyo also withdrew, and will give the reasons to-morrow for his withdrawal. The board canvassed the returns of Iberia and Terrebonne Parishes. Poll No. 1 in the former, which gave 308 Conservative and 54 Republican votes, was thrown out, counting in a Republican in place of a Democrat. In Terrebonne Parish, polls 3, 8, 10, and 11, giving 526 compromise and 385 Republican votes, were thrown out, counting in two straight-out Repeblicans in place of the compromise candidates, and defeating Mr. Goode for the Senate.

The returns, as compiled by the board to date, give the Conservatives 46 and the Republicans 47 members of the House, 1 majority for the Republicans. The Democrats are despondent and the Republicans jubilant over the result.

UTAH.

INDICTMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE—A MILD WINTER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 23.—A proclamation of Gov. Wood, issued Dec. 21 and published to-day, postpones the holding of the next term of the Court of the Second District of Beaver County, Utah, from the first Monday in February to the second Monday in July next, for the accommodation of the citizens of that district. There are now pending in that district one indictment for polygamy, and nineteen for murder in connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857. Two of the parties indicted for murder, John D. Lee and W. H. Dame, are now in confinement.

The Winter thus far has been unusually mild, and mining has been undisturbed by snow.

SHOOTING OF A POLICE OFFICER.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 23.—John Lavenburg, a Minersville policeman, while in the act of arresting a man named Britt, at Heckscherville to-day, was shot by Britt and seriously wounded. Officers were sent from Pottsville to make the arrest this afternoon.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A collision between two railway trains took place this morning at the town of Blackburn, Lancashire. Several persons were killed and injured.

A collision also occurred this morning on the railway at Dudly, Worcestershire. There was no loss of life by this accident, but many persons were severely hurt.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The weather in England is unusually cold. Many skating fatalities are reported.

GERMANY.

THE REPORTED ORDERS TO WAR VESSELS TO REMAIN ON THE SPANISH COAST DENIED.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—There is no truth in the report telegraphed hence to the London *Pall Mall Gazette* that the German war vessels Albatross and Nautilus have been ordered to remain on the Spanish coast, for the purpose of seeking satisfaction from the Carlists for their treatment of the brig Gustav.

THE DOCUMENTS IN THE ARNIM CASE READ IN SECRET SESSION.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—The *New Free Press* states that the documents read in the secret session of the Arnim trial explained the policy of Germany in regard to the appointment of a successor to Pope Pius IX.

THE IMPRISONED MEMBER OF THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, Dec. 24—5:30 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch in the *Post* asserts that Herr Majunke, the editor and member of the Reichstag, whose release was announced a few days ago, is still in prison.

FRANCE.

THE NIEVRE ELECTION AND THE BONAPARTIST INQUIRY—M. ROUHER'S DEFENSE OF THE COMMITTEE OF APPEAL.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Assembly has agreed to the report of the committee recommending the postponement of a decision on the validity of M. Burgoing's election in Nièvre, pending a Parliamentary inquiry concerning the alleged Bonapartist Committee of Appeal. M. Rouher maintained the validity of the election, and again denied the existence of the illicit Committee of Appeal to the People. He said the Parliamentary inquiry was now proposed because a judicial investigation had failed to find grounds for a prosecution. He declared the nation would find means to re-establish the empire, if it so desired.

KHIVA.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE TURCOMAN TRIBES SETTLED.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A special telegram from St. Petersburg to the *Times* says the difficulties with the Turcoman tribes in Khiva have been settled. The Attrak Expedition has returned without fighting. The Turcomans voluntarily released thirty prisoners.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE BARK RESOURCE ABANDONED—RESCUE OF THE CREW AFTER CLINGING TO THE WRECK FOUR DAYS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The crew of the bark Resource, which was abandoned on the passage from Baltimore for London, have arrived at Plymouth. They have suffered severely. When rescued they had been four days and nights clinging to the wreck.

WRECK OF THE BARK AMITY, AND EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 23.—The bark Norge, from New-York Nov. 19, for this port, has arrived, with two survivors of the crew of the bark Amity. The latter foundered on the voyage from Philadelphia for Antwerp, and eighteen hands were drowned.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—1 A. M.—Light rain has prevailed on the Gulf coast, lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley. The barometer has risen in the North-west and in the Southern States, and continues highest in the South-west, and lowest north of the lake region. Generally clear weather and south or west winds prevail in New-England, the Middle States, and the North-west. Partly cloudy weather and variable winds prevail in the Southern States, with no decided change in temperature. The temperature has fallen decidedly in Minnesota, and it is below freezing in the North-west, and thence southward to Arkansas.

The rivers have risen at Cairo, Nashville, and Cincinnati, and fallen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lake region, clear or clearing and colder weather will prevail, with brisk westerly or north-westerly winds and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clearing and colder weather, with south-west, or north-west winds, and rising barometer during the day.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather in the interior and light rain near the coast; north or west winds, slight fall of temperature, and rising barometer east of the Mississippi.

For the Middle States, cloudy, followed by clearing weather, south or west winds increasing in force, no decided change in temperature and rising barometer during the afternoon or evening.

For the lower lake region, light rain or snow, followed by clearing and cooler weather, brisk or high south-west to north-west winds, followed by rising barometer.

For New-England, increasing cloudiness and possibly local rains, with southerly or westerly winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer during the day.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	28°	30°	3:30 P. M.	36°	44°
6 A. M.	29°	33°	6 P. M.	31°	40°
9 A. M.	30°	35°	9 P. M.	31°	37°
12 M.	32°	40°	12 P. M.	30°	37°

Average temperature yesterday.......... $37\frac{5}{8}$°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... $30\frac{5}{8}$°

CHARGES AGAINST THE CHIEF OF THE CLEVELAND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.—At a special meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, held last evening, charges preferred against Chief Engineer Hill were read. They charge the Chief with willful neglect of duty in certifying to the correctness of bills when such was not the case; misapplying and appropriating the city funds to his own use; mutilating the books of the department for the purpose of concealing the amounts received for the sale of city goods; acting as agent for private concerns in selling hose; testifying falsely before an investigating committee; permitting wooden buildings to be erected within the fire limits, and receiving compensation therefor. The board went into secret session, and a resolution was adopted requesting Chief Hill to resign from this date.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23—10 P. M.—The Board of Fire Commissioners held a special meeting to-day. A communication from Chief Engineer Hill was received, in which he stated that no testimony having been offered to sustain the charges brought against him he could offer testimony to disprove them, and therefore declined to resign as requested by the board at their meeting last evening. A resolution was then adopted discharging Chief Engineer Hill for incompetency, and placing the department in charge of First Assistant Engineer Bennett. It is thought the Chief Engineer will refuse to abide by the decision of the board and carry the matter into the courts.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

IRWIN IN CUSTODY OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS DURING THE RECESS OF CONGRESS—MR. PARSONS ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Irwin was not well enough to-day to be taken before the bar of the House. The adjournment of Congress, therefore, leaves him in the custody of the Sergeant at arms, who will be responsible for his safe-keeping. He will remain at his hotel under guard, as he has been ever since he came here, although there is probably not the slightest intention on his part to escape. The committee will pursue the investigation to the furthest limit. There seems to be considerable doubt of the committee gaining any advantage by going to New-York.

A meeting of the full committee was called to-day to hear the testimony of Mr. Parsons, but he was absent, by reason of the death of a relative. His friends represent him as anxious to testify, and say he will swear he had only $2,000 or $3,000, which he received from Stockwell for usual proper legal services.

A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TO COME TO NEW-YORK AND TAKE TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Ways and Means Committee this morning adopted the following order:

Ordered, that a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Burchard, Chairman, and Messrs. Kasson, Beck, Niblack, Wood, and Dawes, and such other members of the committee as may be able to attend, are hereby authorized to proceed to New-York City to take testimony in the matter of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's subsidy, under the resolution of the House of Representatives, in the following words:

'*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means, in prosecuting the pending investigation into the expenditure of money in procuring the passage of the subsidy for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, may hold sessions either by full committee or by sub-committee in the City of New-York, with the same powers as those now exercised by the committee in such investigation in the city of Washington.

The sub-committee will meet for this purpose at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday.

MR. IRWIN'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Richard B. Irwin is ill this evening with nervous prostration, and confined to his bed. Orders have been given by his physicians to admit no persons excepting his private Secretary.

A SUIT BROUGHT BY THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

In the suit of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Judge Pratt, yesterday morning, refused to order the defendant to furnish a bill or particulars. The suit is for damages for alleged failure on the part of the defendant to furnish freight to be transported to San Francisco by the plaintiff's steamers. The answer alleges that the freight was furnished, but that no steamers were on hand to transport it, which resulted in $100,000 damages to the railroad company. This amount was set up as a counter claim, and plaintiff asked the court to order a bill of particulars of the same. Justice Pratt holds that the rule of damages that prevails in such a case renders it impracticable for the claim to be itemized.

LOSS OF THE JAPAN.

The following dispatch was received yesterday at the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in this City:

HONG KONG, Dec. 22, 1874.

Japan: Drowned—Chief cook Cusack; missing, Engineer Bennett and Quartermasters Hutton and Harris.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An unusually disastrous fire broke out in the extensive tobacco factory of Wise & Londheimer, No. 806 North Main street, St. Louis, about 6 o'clock last evening. Before the fire could be got under control the entire stock, valued, with the machinery, at from $25,000 to $30,000, was consumed. The building, which was owned by the Boyce and Harney estate, is damaged to the extent of about $20,000. Wise & Londheimer are insured for the full amount of loss. The loss on the building is covered in St. Louis companies. The adjoining building, occupied as a machine shop by Smith, Beggs & Co., large manufacturers of engines and heavy machinery of various kinds, was crushed by the falling walls of the tobacco factory and the stock of machinery and building damaged to the amount of about $5,000; fully insured.

A fire at Clinton, Stark County, Ohio, on Tuesday night, destroyed eight or ten buildings, including Dr. Chamberlain's block and drug store, a hotel and two dry goods stores. A steamer was sent from Fulton in time to prevent the fire from crossing the street. Loss about $20,000; insurance unknown.

Powers' tannery, at Delhi, Ont., the largest in that section of the country, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss will be about $20,000; no insurance.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the three-story brick building Nos. 17 and 19 Hope street, owned by Mr. Strange, of New-Jersey, and occupied by Johnston & Brothers, for the manufacture of dentists' instruments. Loss on building, $5,000; insured. Loss on stock, $8,000; insured. One room on the second floor was occupied by Johnson & Weeks, for nickel-plating. Their stock was damaged to the extent of $1,000; no insurance. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Alfred Macy, member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, died in Boston yesterday morning.

Nelson Tracy, an employe at Stevens' Mill, at Quinnebaug, Mass., was caught in the machinery and instantly killed yesterday. He was forty-five years old, and leaves a large family.

The jury in the Daniels murder case at Cincinnati, Ohio, after being out forty-eight hours, returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years.

DEATH OF FOUR PERSONS UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—There is much excitement in Milford, N. H., over the inquest upon the body of Mrs. Major, who died *enceinte*, under suspicious circumstances. Her husband is suspected of having caused her death and the death of two children, and of a sister of his wife, who was also thought to have been *enceinte* by him at the time of her death. The whole matter will now be investigated.

ROYALTY AT HOME.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S NEW BOOK.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF "THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT"—THE QUEEN'S AND THE PRINCE'S EARLY YEARS—THEIR MARRIAGE—ANOMALOUS POSITION OF THE PRINCE—HIS PECULIAR CHARACTER—COMPLICATED HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS—FOND HUSBAND AND DOTING WIFE—EXTRACTS FROM THE QUEEN'S DIARY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday Dec. 8, 1874.

The first volume of *The Life of the Prince Consort* has just appeared, and is having, I hear, a good sale. On the title-page it is stated to be by Mr. Theodore Martin, but it is known to have been written at the desire and under the personal supervision of the Queen, and it consists to a large extent, of extracts from the private journal which she has kept since she was a girl. Mr. Martin had no personal knowledge of the Prince, and has, in fact, only been employed as a sort of amanuensis to write to the Queen's dictation. The life may, therefore, be regarded as practically the Queen's own book. Much of it has already been anticipated by the *Early Years of the Prince Consort*, and the *Leaves from a Journal*, which were published some years ago by the Queen, and also by the *Biography of Baron Stockmar*, the Prince's "guide, philosopher, and friend," which has appeared more recently. Those who are acquainted with these volumes, will find a good deal of familiar matter in the present life, and it certainly cannot be said to throw any new light on the character of the Prince. Still, we get some interesting glimpses of the private life of royal persons, and of the curious relations which subsist between them and the people. The Queen, in fact, as might be expected, is a much more interesting figure in the picture than her cold, prim, and rather common-place consort.

We may pass over the first part of the present volume, which deals with the early years of the Prince, down to the time of his marriage, as the substance of it is already known. Incidentally we come upon a little story of the Queen's girlhood. Although the Princess Victoria was, after her uncle, the Duke of Clarence, the heir apparent to the throne, it was for some years doubtful whether the Duke might not have issue to succeed him. And, under these circumstances, it was resolved to bring up the little girl in ignorance of the brilliant future which probably awaited her. It was not till she was twelve years of age that she first was told the exact state of the case. When the Regency bill was in progress the Princess' governess (Baroness Lehzen) proposed to the Duchess of Kent to let the Princess know her place in the succession, and the genealogical table was accordingly put into the book from which the Princess learned history. When the Princess opened the book and saw the table she said, "I never saw that before." "It was not thought necessary you should," replied the governess. "I see I am nearer the throne than I thought." "So it is, Madam." After some comments the Princess went on: "Now, many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty. There is much splendor, but there is more responsibility." She held up the forefinger of her right hand as she spoke, and then gave her hand to the Baroness, saying: "I will be good. I understand now why you urged me so much to learn, even Latin. My cousins Augusta and Mary never did; but you told me Latin is the foundation of English grammar, and of all the elegant expressions, and I learned it as you wished it, but I understand all better now. I will be good." The Baroness then told her that her aunt Adelaide was still young, and might have children, and if so, they would ascend the throne after William IV. The Princess replied: "And if it was so, I should never feel disappointed, for I know by the love Aunt Adelaide bears me how fond she is of children." When Queen Adelaide lost her second Princess, she wrote to the Duchess of Kent: "My children are dead, but yours lives, and she is mine, too." Queen Victoria adds in a note: "I cried much on learning it, and ever deplored this contingency." And in another note she thus speaks of her old governess, who died in 1870, in her eighty-seventh year. The Queen says: "She knew me from six months old, and from my fifth to my eighteenth year devoted all her care and energies to me, with the most wonderful abnegation of self, never even taking one day's holiday. I adored though I was greatly in awe of her."

The difficulties and embarrassments that beset the Prince on his arrival in this country are more fully set out in the life than in the Queen's former book. By an accidental oversight nothing had been said in the declaration to the Privy Council about the Prince's religion, and while some said he was a Roman Catholic, others were equally busy in whispering that he was a radical and infidel: In point of fact, the Prince belonged to a family which had been conspicuous for its stanch and loyal Protestantism, and he himself steadily adhered to the principles of his house. This difficulty was set at rest by the insertion of the word "Protestant" in the congratulatory address of the House of Lords. Next there were awkward discussions as to the Prince's financial position, and also as to the rank he was to occupy. No provision had been made by the English Constitution for the title and precedence of the husband of the Queen regnant. All that was at first done for Prince Albert was to naturalize him and give him, by the Queen's prerogative, precedence after herself. It was not till 1857 that he obtained the recognized rank of Prince Consort, and in the interval his anomalous position seems to have been a constant source of irritation to both the Queen and himself. In a note on the subject, written in 1856, the Queen says: "When I first married we had much difficulty on this subject, much bad feeling was shown, several members of the royal family showed bad grace in giving precedence to the Prince, and the late King of Hanover positively resisted doing so." When the Queen was abroad, the Prince's position was always a subject of negotiation and vexation; the position accorded to him the Queen always had to acknowledge as a grace and favor bestowed on her by the sovereigns whom she visited. While, in 1856, the Emperor of the French treated the Prince as a royal personage, his uncle declined to come to Paris, because he would not give precedence to the Prince; and on the Rhine, in 1845, the King of Prussia would not give the place to the Queen's husband which common civility required, because of the presence of an Archduke, the third son of an uncle of the reigning Emperor of Austria, who would not give the *pas*, and whom the King would not offend. The only legal position in Europe, according to international law, which the husband of the Queen of England enjoyed was that of a younger brother of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and this merely because the English law did not know of him. This is derogatory to the

dignity of the Crown of England. Whatever might be the Prince's nominal rank and formal precedence, there could be no question that as the Queen's husband he would exercise an important influence over the mind of the Queen; and as this could not possibly be prevented, the Ministers had the good sense to acquiesce in it with a good grace. It is stated that from the first the Queen, acting on Lord Melbourne's advice, had communicated all foreign dispatches to the Prince. "Victoria," he wrote to his father, "allows me to take an active part in foreign affairs, and I think I have done some good. I always commit my views to paper, and then communicate them to Lord Melbourne. He seldom answers me, but I have the satisfaction of seeing him act entirely in accordance with what I have said." We find him writing during the Ministerial crisis of 1841: "I study the politics of the day with great industry; I speak quite openly with the Ministers on all subjects, so as to gain information; and I endeavor quietly to be of as much use to Victoria in her position as I can." The Queen also says: "Albert is indeed a great comfort to me. He takes the greatest possible interest in what goes on, feeling with me and for me, and yet abstaining, as he ought, from biasing me either way, though we talk much on the subject, and his judgment is, as you say, good and calm." It does not require much reflection to see that the Prince could not discuss matters in this way without biasing the mind of the Queen; and it will also be understood that, though this influence was natural and unavoidable, it should be regarded with some suspicion by Englishmen, who thus found a young foreigner placed between their own Ministers and the sovereign. On the other hand, the Ministers had the security of being able to appeal to Parliament to support them on any question. It appears that the Prince's ambition at one time aimed at being made not only Prince Consort, but Commander in Chief; but both Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington pointed out the danger and disadvantages of occupying such a position, and he had himself the good sense to see that it would never do.

One of the most amusing chapters of this volume is that which describes the general anarchy which pervaded the domestic arrangements of the servants. One section of the palace was supposed to be under the Lord Chamberlain's charge; another under that of the Lord Steward; while, as to a third, it was uncertain whose business it was to look after it. Again, those who were responsible for the inside of the building had nothing to do with the outside; that was left to the office of Woods and Forests. The consequence was that, as the inside cleaning of the windows belonged to the Lord Chamberlain's department, the degree of light admitted to the palace depended on a good understanding between the Lord Chamberlain's office and that of Woods and Forests. As another illustration of this strange conflict and confusion of jurisdiction, it is mentioned that the Lord Steward had to find the fuel and lay the fire; but it was the Lord Chamberlain's duty to see to its being lighted. And, similarly, the Lord Chamberlain provided all the lamps; but the Lord Steward had to clean, trim, and light them. Before a pane of glass or a cupboard door could be mended, the sanction of so many officials had to be obtained, that often months elapsed before the repairs were made. Moreover, as neither the Lord Chamberlain nor the Master of the Horse had a regular deputy residing in the palace, more than two-thirds of all the male and female servants were left without a master in the house. They could come and go as they chose, or commit any excess or irregularity, for there was no one to observe, correct, or reprimand them. This was a grievance which the Prince took up warmly, as he had a right to do. "Much as I am inclined," he wrote to Peel, "to treat the Household machine with a sort of reverence, from its antiquity, I still remain convinced that it is clumsy in its original construction, and works so ill that as long as its wheels are not mended there can be neither order nor regularity, comfort, security, nor outward dignity in the Queen's palace." The fact that, inspired by a morbid curiosity, a little chimney-sweep called Jones—Inigo Jones, the wags called him—three or four times penetrated into the Queen's private apartments, and was found now under a sofa, now hid behind a screen, and so on, sufficiently proves the neglected condition of the palace.

It was owing to the Prince's persistence and business capacity that this absurd and vexatious state of things was put an end to by the appointment of a resident and responsible official to direct all the arrangements of the palace; and there can be no doubt that in other ways the Prince also was a great comfort and support to the Queen. There is one unfortunate point which had better have been left untouched in the life. We are told that in order to encourage fresco painting "the Prince determined to have it applied in the decoration of a Summer house or pavilion, in the garden of Buckingham Palace. E. Landseer, Maclise, Hewins, Eastlake, Sir W. Boss, Dyce, and Stanfield, received commissions and vied with each other in producing a series of eight lunettes in illustration of Milton's 'Comus.'" The truth is that the artists in question were made to paint valuable pictures for a nominal price, and that some of them felt so much insulted by the paltry sums that were offered them by the Prince, that they sent back his checks. Indeed, throughout his whole life, artists were in terror lest he should take a fancy to a picture, as it would have to be given up to him for a mere song. And this is said to have happened even when the pictures had been already sold at a good figure. With musicians, I fancy, he got on better than with painters; but with the latter he was, both on account of his shabbiness and superciliousness, and especially his ignorance of art, always in bad odor.

The life is, of course, uniformly and extensively laudatory, but it is impossible altogether to conceal some of the weaknesses of his character. He was undoubtedly a good husband and father, he was patient and industrious in the discharge of troublesome duties, and he led an amiable and decorous life. He was loyal in his devotion to his wife, managed her household affairs efficiently and economically, and generally gave her very sensible advice. If he had been a greater or stronger man he would, perhaps have been less successful in filling his peculiar position. He was of a cold, priggish, prosy character, and deficient in animal spirits. He knew nothing, for instance, of the sportsman's passion. He went out stag-shooting with the same placid equanimity as that with which he played cards or billiards. The Queen was very angry that, on one occasion, when he went hunting, it should have been a matter of general remark and astonishment that he rode boldly, but this surprise indicated a characteristic defect which it was impossible to ignore.

From the first there were symptoms of weakness and effeminacy in the Prince's character. Fancy a young man about to be married to a nice young woman, who happens to be also a Queen, bemoaning his sad fate in the way the Prince does to the Queen just before he quits home: "Think of my position—I am leaving my home, with all its old associations, all my bosom friends, and going to a country in which everything is new and strange to me—men, language, customs, modes of life, position. Except yourself, I have no one to confide in." It is evident that he was very much what is called a "missy" young man, and as he grew older, this side of his character was developed by the want of male friends, and by being much shut up in the society of his doting wife and her equally adoring bedchamber women. On one occasion he had to go alone to Germany for a fortnight on family business, and the whole household was thrown into dreadful tribulation at this great calamity. "We all feel sadly wicked," writes Lady Lyttelton, "and unnatural in his absence. The Queen is so wretched, but so unselfish." And the Prince, too, takes up the same strain, and urges the Queen to "bear up." One can imagine the shock to the feelings of the little circle when it became known that the angelic Albert had been ill on board the boat. "We had," he writes, "a rather unpleasant passage. I kept my seat in one spot all the way, with my eyes shut, but I was far from easy in my mind." In 1847–48 he seems to have been quite overwhelmed by the aspect of events. "What dismal times," he wrote to the Dowager Duchess of Coburg, "are these! Augustus, Clémentine, Nemours, and the Duchess of Montpensier, have come to us, one by one, like people shipwrecked. Victoire, Alexander, the King and Queen, are still tossing upon the waves, or have drifted to other shores; we know nothing of them. France is in flames—Belgium is menaced. We have a ministerial, money, and tax crisis; and Victoria is on the point of being confined. My heart is heavy." In a letter to Stockmar he says he loses flesh and strength daily. "European wars at our doors—France ablaze in every quarter. Here they refuse to pay mcome-tax, and attack the Ministry. Victoria will be confined in a few days; our poor, good, grandmama is taken from the world. I am not cast down; still I have need of friends and of counsel in these heavy times. Come, as you love *me*, as you love *Victoria*, as you love *uncle Leopold*, as you love your German Fatherland." At this time it was the Queen, in spite of her delicate situation, who had to cheer and encourage him till Stockmar arrived. "From the first," she writes, "I heard all that passed, and my only thoughts and talk were politics. But I never was calmer and quieter, or less nervous. Great events make me calm; it is only trifles that irritate my nerves."

The idea that the Prince was narrow and illiberal in political matters, was apparently unjust. He was not a strong-minded man, and seems to have been apt to get frightened, but his feelings and opinions were, on the whole, liberal. A great outcry was raised when Humboldt's letter was published in 1860, attributing to him the phrase that the Poles were as little deserving of sympathy as the Irish, by which he no doubt meant only that they were both highly impracticable. In one of his private letters, written at the time of the partition of Poland, we find him saying, "There is a great deal of stupidity in the world. Sooner would I have been burned alive than have made such a declaration." It is clear at least that he had no sympathy with the despots.

Perhaps the most interesting parts of the book are those extracts from the Queen's journal which throw light upon the freshness and simplicity of her own character. She was evidently delighted with Louis Philippe and his family, and writes with girlish frankness, with no stint of superlatives of the "good, kind King," the "dear, excellent Queen," "dear, angelic Louise," "dear, admirable family, all so kind and delightful." Here is a little scene brightly sketched.

"We arrived at St. Catharine, a *garde chasse*. After walking about for some little time in the garden, we all sat down to a *déjeuner* under the trees, I sitting between the King and Queen. It was so pretty, so merry, so *champêtre*. We came home (the evening lovely) at 6:30. After dinner we remained in a little room near the dining-room, as the *galerie*, where we generally are, was fitted up as *un petit théâtre*. At a little after 9 we went in. The little stage and *orchestre* were perfectly arranged, and we were all seated in rows of chairs one above the other. The pieces were all admirably performed. In 'L'Humoriste' Arnal sent us into fits of laughter. The speech, in which he read out of a paper the following advertisement, 'Une Dame Espagnole désire entrer dans une maison où il y a des enfans, afin de pouvoir leur montrer sa langue,' was enough to kill me."

When Louis Philippe came to Windsor she was equally charmed, and he certainly seems to have made himself very agreeable. So, also, did the Emperor Nicholas, in his own way. Of the latter the Queen says:

"He is certainly a very striking man, still very handsome; his profile is beautiful, and his manners most dignified and graceful, extremely civil, quite alarmingly so, as he is full of attentions and *politesses*. But the expression of his eyes is severe, and unlike anything I ever saw before. He gives Albert and myself the impression of a man who is not happy, and on whom the burden of his immense power and position weighs heavily and painfully. He seldom smiles, and when he does the expression is not a happy one."

Lady Lyttleton also spoke "of the awful look given by occasional glimpses of white above the eyeball, which came from his father, Paul, I suppose."

In 1845 the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye. "The Duke," writes Mr. Anson, the Prince's secretary, "takes the Queen in to dinner and sits by her Majesty, and after dinner gets up and says, 'With your Majesty's permission, I give the health of her Majesty,' and then the same for the Prince. They then adjourn to the library, and the Duke sits on the sofa by the Queen for the rest of the evening until 11 o'clock, the Prince and the gentlemen being scattered about in the library or the billiard-room, which opens into it." Mr. Anson also writes that the Duke, under provocation from certain too curious impertinents, had put up a large notice in the grounds directing the people who wished to see the house to drive up to the hall door and ring the bell, but that they were to abstain from walking on the flag-stones and looking in at the windows. To an application from a newspaper for particulars of the royal visit, the Duke replied: "F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. ——, and begs to say he does not see what his house at Strathfieldsaye has to do with the public press."

The Duke and the Queen seem always to have been on very affectionate terms, perhaps because he took her part in the controversy about the Prince's position. "Let the Queen put the Prince where she likes," he said, "and settle it herself; that is the best way." An anecdote is told which shows that the Duke had not much respect for the traditions of court etiquette when they conflicted with the dictates of common sense. The late Lord Albemarle, when Master of the Horse, was very sensitive about his right in that capacity to sit in the sovereign's carriage on state occasions. "The Queen," said the Duke, when asked his opinion, "can make Lord Albemarle sit on top of the coach, under the coach, behind the coach, or wherever else her Majesty pleases."

There are various little touches that show a keen enjoyment of natural beauty, as for instance the following: "What is so beautiful," she writes of the Thuringian Forest, "is that between the noble and solemn forest of silver and spruce firs, you come to the greenest and most beautiful little valleys, overshadowed by those deep green firs, with here and there some beeches and oaks among them. These reminded us of Windsor, only the latter seems stiff and tame after this. And then the peeps you get down such heights, and the bursts of sunshine between the trees were so beautiful." Again, at Cambridge, when the Prince was installed as Chancellor of the University—"The evening being so beautiful, we proposed to walk out, and accordingly, at ten, set out in curious costumes, Albert in his dress coat, with a Mackintosh over it; Ian my evening dress and disdem, and with a veil over my head, and the two Princes in their uniforms, and the ladies in their dresses and shawls and veils. We walked along the beautiful avenues of lime trees in the grounds of St. John's College, along the water, and over the bridges. All was so pretty and picturesque. We stopped to listen to the distant hum of the town, and nothing seemed wanting but some singing, which everywhere but here in this country we should have heard. A lattice opened, and we could fancy a lady appearing and listening to a serenade."

The present volume brings us down to the birth of the Princess Louise in 1848, and there are to be two other volumes. J. H. F.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD.

MEETING AT BOSTON YESTERDAY—ADVANTAGES OF THE ROUTE CROSSING THE HUDSON AT POUGHKEEPSIE—WHAT IT IS CLAIMED CAN BE DONE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The meeting of merchants to-day to hear what Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, and his associates, had to say of the Poughkeepsie plan, by which a new way to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and the West can be had by Boston at once, was large, and included many influential men. Mayor Eastman made a favorable impression by his straightforward speech and, after the project had been further explained by Mr. S. P. Kase, President of the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad, and advocated by such Boston men as Hon. Josiah H. Quincy, a committee of Bostonians to investigate it fully, and tell the capitalists and business men whether or not it is well to go ahead and push the thing, was appointed. This committee met this evening in consultation with the Poughkeepsie gentlemen, and now, being fully convinced that the project is a safe and important one, the members will have a meeting of their own to-morrow and drive the work ahead. Mayor Eastman, in his speech at the public meeting, told frankly what was wanted. "First let the Boston merchants satisfy themselves that the thing is all right," he said, "then raise $500,000 at once. Give us that," he added, "and we will take you on the first of June in a sleeping car direct from Boston to Washington, and save seventy-five miles as compared with the New-York route, with the disagreeable necessities, the extortions, and the charges at New-York, and you will be able to go to Philadelphia in about the same distance as now, and avoid the changes at New-York, and we will bring you coal cars direct from Pennsylvania over this road before the middle of June." Mr. Eastman contended that the only point to bridge the Hudson was at Poughkeepsie. The Peekskill route is rendered useless by the fact that these mountain ranges existed, and compelled a great detour. It would be impossible, he thought, to get a charter for another pier bridge structure over the Hudson. The Peekskill bridge, must, if built, be a suspension bridge. At Poughkeepsie the river is only half a mile wide, and although it was at first intended to build a suspension bridge there, the best engineers in Europe and America said that such a bridge could not stand the wind that swept the Hudson. The plan was then changed, and the brige when built will rest upon piers. In the meantime let Boston build the twelve miles needed, and the through connection can be immediately made by the use of floaters in crossing the river. Rails are now down to the river by the New-York and New-England, the Connecticut Western, and the Poughkeepsie and Eastern. Mr. Kase, of the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad, said that the Pennsylvania Railroad was in accord with the enterprise, and the delivery of coal at the factories of New-England without breaking bulk was guaranteed. The committee of Boston men appointed is as follows:

John Cummins, A. H. Rice, F. M. Johnson, James A. Dupee, Samuel C. Cobb, Albert Thompson, George C. Richardson, Jabob Edwards, Lymse Nichols, William E. Coffin, Otis Norcross, L. R. Cutter, John T. Clark, F. F. Emery, William G. Weld, and E. M. Kinsley.

The Poughkeepsie gentlemen return home to-morrow. They express their confidence in the speedy fulfillment of their plans.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

MR. CORCORAN'S CONDITIONAL OFFER OF $250,000—THE $100,000 ADDITIONAL NOT YET MADE UP BY $20,000.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 21.

The statement in the papers that the additional sum of $100,000 requisite to secure the endowment of $250,000 offered by Mr. Corcoran to the Columbian University, has been raised, is, we regret to say, erroneous. The facts, we understand, are these: Mr. Corcoran some time since offered a valuable tract of land near this city, estimated to be worth at least $250,000, to the permanent endowment of the university, provided the additional sum of $100,000 be raised for the same purpose within the period of two years from the 1st day of January, 1873; the principal of both the sums to be funded and to remain forever intact. The time within which the additional $100,000 must be raised expires, therefore, Jan. 2, 1875, or in a little more than a week from now. President Welling has labored to secure this additional sum, upon which so much depends, with a persistence and energy that has nearly broken him down physically, and has so nearly succeeded that it would seem to be the cruelest of disappointments should the enterprise now fail at the last moment. But there is a considerable sum yet to be made up. Instead of raising $70,000 in this city, as the report has it, less than $30,000 has been subscribed here, we are sorry to say, and the subscriptions in all parts of the country amount to less than $80,000. Therefore, if at least $20,000 in good and true subscriptions cannot be raised before the 2d day of January next the enterprise will have failed.

The newspaper report in question also errs in stating that the endowment fund is to be expended in the erection of college buildings. As announced by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees in their circular giving the plan of the university for the future, "The scheme contemplates the least possible expenditure for buildings, and the largest possible expenditure for the enlistment of the ablest teachers in every department of the university." By the conditions of the endowment, also, "the principal of both these sums is to be funded and to remain forever, intact," which conditions would, of course, forbid the application of the fund to building purposes; a very wise restriction in view of the legacies and endowments squandered in mere architectural display in some of the college buildings of the country; and notably in the case of the Girard College, in the foundation laid by Mr. Corcoran it is proposed to establish a "School of Science," to be called by his honored name, and to form a part of the university. With the additional sum of $100,000 it is further proposed to erect on that foundation a "Polytechnic School." The crowning grace of a university system of studies is to be sought in the establishment of a "School of the Fine Arts," embracing architecture, sculpture, and painting. If the educational system of the university should receive the extension here indicated it would, including the Law and Medical Schools already established, embrace the following departments: The Preparatory School, the College proper, the Scientific School, the Polytechnic School, the Medical School, the Law School, the School of the Fine Arts.

SEVENTY-FIVE HUNDRED MILES FOR A WIFE.

At the German Reformed Church, Cincinnati, on Sunday afternoon last, there was an interesting marriage ceremony, the parties to the contract being Alexander Franz Zur Hosen, of St. Petersburg, Russia, and Miss Sarah Epstein, daughter of Dr. Ephraim M. Epstein, of Cincinnati. The church was crowded with the friends of the bride and her parents, the ceremony being conducted by the Pastor, H. Heckmann, assisted by Rev. Mr. Lichtenstein, of the German Presbyterian Church. The bridegroom traces his lineage back to the sturdy mercantile nobility of Holland. He is a man of wealth, and conducts a flourishing tobacco trade in St. Petersburg. As to the wooing there is a bit of romance. In an album at the house of some of the Epstein relatives in St. Petersburg, the young merchant saw a photograph of Miss Sarah. In a twinkling of an eye he fell in love, and expressed an ardent wish to see the fair original. Correspondence followed, photographs were exchanged, and about a year ago Miss Epstein made a visit to Russia. Preliminaries were arranged, with the result above stated. The bride and groom are coming to New-York, and will hence journey to St. Petersburg, which city they will make their home.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday transmitted to Mayor Vance their reply to his letter requesting them for an explanation of the reason of their dismissing a number of firemen who sold their salaries to brokers at usurious rates of interest. The Commissioners declined to furnish a copy of their answer to the press.

WESTERN EXPLORATIONS.

LIEUT. WHEELER ON THE WORK OF HIS EXPEDITION.

HIS LECTURE BEFORE THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—EARLY EXPEDITIONS AND EXPLORATIONS—IMPORTANCE OF THE RECENT SURVEYS—PRACTICAL RESULTS.

Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the United States Engineer Corps, and commander of the "Wheeler Expedition," delivered last evening, in Association Hall, at a meeting of the Geographical Society, a valuable address concerning Western exploration. Chief Justice Daly presided. There was a tolerably large attendance, which included the following gentlemen: Gen. Gillmore, William H. Webb, Col. T. Bayley Myers, Smith E. Lane, Francis A. Stout, Rev. Father Bjerring, John T. Agnew, and William Remsen. Before Lieut. Wheeler proceeded with his address, the routine business of the society was transacted, the following gentlemen being elected Fellows: J. A. Striker, Archibald D. Russell, Charles S. Brown, Henry P. Egleston, Walter Stanton, Lyman Rhoades, John Benjamin, Edward King, David King, Lieut. W. Brownson, U. S. N., Robert Jaffray, Charles Sharpe, John Mortimer Murphy, Louis King, J. G. Dudley, Hon. George Jones, Arthur F. Bowers, Charles A. Piercy, Charles Miller.

Chief Justice Daly introduced Lieut. Wheeler. In doing so, he said that within the last twenty-five years the United States had been particularly distinguished by geographical explorations in its own territory, the importance and value of which were fully appreciated by the American people. About thirty years ago there was but little known of the great West, except that one exploration had gone across it, together with some minor surveys. With the exception of that portion of the country over which the surveys had traveled, they knew as little of that great region as they did of the centre of Africa. Three or four years after Gen. Fremont's last expedition, the Geographical Society turned its attention to Western exploration, and in the first year of its existence it memorialized Congress on the subject. From that time forward the society had encouraged these surveys, and it was very gratifying to find the universal approbation with which they had been received, for there were no disbursements made by the General Government which had brought about more important results. They were indebted, he said, for the success of these explorations chiefly to the officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army. They were aware that the Engineer Corps was selected from the most capable students in their military academies, so that the Administration had this admirable body of men to aid in those important expeditions, and in such other great works as were carried on by the Government. They would hear presently from a member of that body in reference to the survey of the great Western country. He had so often referred to the services of Lieut. Wheeler, and he was so well known in the City, that there was no occasion for him, just then, to say anything in his commendation. He had, however, to thank him, on behalf of the society, for having kindly come from Washington to state to them the nature of the expedition, and particularly the work of last year. As chief officer of the society he had great pleasure in making the meeting acquainted with Lieut. Wheeler.

Lieut. Wheeler then came forward and proceeded with his address, which was illustrated by sciopticon views. He divided it into three main parts, giving a historical résumé of Western exploration, detailing the labors of his expedition for 1874, and pointing out the importance of the survey from a national and popular standpoint. He said:

THE LECTURE.

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOWS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to appear before you, in response to a call from your committee, for the purpose of narrating features connected with the expedition that has been entrusted to my charge during the few past years, and hoping to be able to speak succinctly of a few of the great number of important questions entering into the subject of geographical inquiry, now being carried on in the immense territory of the United States west of the Mississippi River. I have no need to tell a critical audience like this that for the first time I am placed upon the stage to attempt to instructively entertain a large and appreciative audience. I cannot expect, and hope that you do not, that I shall meet the requirements of the trained and eloquent speaker; but if you will bear patiently with me, I shall attempt to portray, in addition to some scenes and incidents, and professional results of one of our field seasons, a brief résumé of what has been done in this comprehensive field heretofore, and in addition thereto, treat of a few of the prominent and pertinent points of the relations that interior surveys bear toward the Government. As is well known by most of those present, shortly after the commencement of the present century, and but a little subsequent to the establishment of our independence, the United States having acquired what was known as the "Louisiana purchase," President Jefferson, then Chief Magistrate, was the first to conceive of the necessity of sending to this portion of the continent organized parties to examine into the purchase, and to find out what the Government had secured. At this time the expedition headed by Lewis and Clarke was organized; the former a nephew of, and military Secretary to, the President; the other an officer in the army. The inception of this work has not merely signalized the wonderful intuitive power that has been accredited to Jefferson, but shows at this early day the value attached to systematic Governmental support.

THE FIRST EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH-WESTERN INTERIOR.

With all the facilities at this time available, one of the most prominent expeditions of the first quarter of the nineteenth century started out to pierce the North-western interior. This was the first well-autehnticated and well-equipped expedition that had for its mission an inquiry into the extent and resources, then comparatively unknown, of this great continental area. It is true that at an earlier period, in our South-western territory, the trips of the early Jesuit missionaries, following the expedition for the conquest under Cortes, and later parties sent out under the sanction of the Government of New-Spain, both inland and coastwise, had their origin and results much in advance of the historical epochs of the Colonial, State, and Territorial independencies of this great Government. But their results were comparatively of little avail in bringing to light facts and deductions drawn from these great areas. Dwelling with so much significance upon this individual effort in the threading of interior spaces has not been done with a view to encomium upon one more than any other expedition, upon one more than any other individual, but to draw your attention to a point in history which it has been my pleasure to see so distinctively noted within the last few years. Later, Lieut. Pike, afterward a General in the Mexican war, headed an expedition extending over a period of three years, first in and about the head waters of the Mississippi, and thence to our South-western boundaries, then limited by the Arkansas; and, from a misapprehension of geographical boundaries, having passed beyond the limit of what was then the possessions of this country, found himself upon the western borders of the Rio Grande. Stockading himself against the Indians, he found but too soon that others were more his enemies, and here he was taken prisoner by the Mexican authorities in 1807. It has been our good fortune during the past season to ascertain the fact that at the junction of the San Antonio and Conejos Creeks in the south-western part of Colorado, remain the remnants of a stockade, marking the spot where this occurred. Other evidence was accumulated, showing that his parties crossed the Sangre de Cristo Pass. All the results of that important expedition never reached the archives of the Government, and to-day they lie in the records of old Mexico, or with the priests of the inland territory.

OTHER EXPEDITIONS.

After the war of 1812-14, the country having reached a stage of comparative quiet, explorations again resumed a magnitude not known before. In the years 1819-20, after the organization of the Topographical Corps of Engineers, whose labors in this field are well known, Major Long started in 1819 from the Alleghanies. The results of this expedition, in view of the improved instruments and methods, and the facilities that could be placed at his command, were much in advance of what had been accomplished before, and the maps of routes then made were of great importance to the Government and largely consulted. But little was done after this expedition until the time of Bonneville in 1832, '33, '34, '35, and '36, who, following out the endeavor to explore lines leading into the then inaccessible portions of the interior, was absent so long from his command as to be dropped from the rolls of the army. However, his journal, notes, plates, &c., when received and compiled, added largely to the stock of geographical knowledge relating to this portion of the public domain. Again an interval, and we find, in 1842, that the then Lieut. Fremont, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, having been assigned by President Taylor to command one of the most important expeditions into the interior of the country west of the Missouri River, started from St. Louis—another instance where one of the Presidents of the United States was seized with the grave importance of correct knowledge of our immense western possessions, that embrace some of the most important areas of drainage in the world. The parties of this expedition were in and out of the field until the close of the season of 1845. It has become a matter of history well fixed in the minds of most of those who have passed in their travels west of the Alleghanies, the importance attached to the results obtained, and the effect that the same, when utilized, had upon the line of march of emigration toward the West.

THE EARLY BOUNDARIES OF THE WEST.

In speaking of the West it is well to draw attention to the fact that the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers marked the geographical limit of the Great West at this period, a line of easy transit to be sure to act as a barrier to civilization, but beyond it little authentic was known. How well has been seen since that time that one of the powers that rule the world (gold and silver) has attracted multitudes to the shores and slopes of the Pacific. After the discovery of gold in California there was established a steam-ship line between New-York and San Francisco; subsequently a telegraph line, and later still the Pacific Railroad became an acknowledged fact—each forced to completion from the necessities of the Government and the wants of the Pacific coast. Since the early days of exploration and survey the boundaries of our Western domain have passed through successive changes. This expedition was followed by others, all of more or less importance, and especially so as they came to prove the necessity for the organization of parties to obtain information for the Government in this vast inland interior. To carry out such a policy, from the year 1846-47 until 1852, expeditions for the Pacific Railroad surveys and others were sent out, mostly under the control of the War Department. Many of the names of the heads of these expeditions are familiar to you all.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEYS.

The latter were sent out at the instance of the Secretary of War, to investigate routes of the travel to the Pacific which were agitating the public mind at that time. With matured plans, methods of observation and investigation, with a personnel selected by the departments and bureaus, several well-organized expeditions took the field, and every one knows more or less of the results of the Pacific Railroad surveys. Stores of useful knowledge accumulate so rapidly in this country, and still there remains so much to be learned, that it almost seems amisa to ask one to look backward; indeed, it seems singular that I of all others, now directing a work that has its future nearly all before it, can hardly be pardoned for asking a few moments of retrospection. Perhaps it may be unfortunate that we should stop for a moment to look backward, but in the operation of geographical inquiry and endeavor, like all others, we should look upon both sides of the question, and one of the lessons that may be drawn is, that it has, after all, been principally "measures and not men" that have governed the intervals during which expeditions have been dispatched into the unsettled and inaccessible portions of the far West. It seems proper to add that the results of the Pacific Railroad surveys led to the construction and compilation of what were then the most accurate maps. Warren's memoir, which forms a part of the Pacific Railroad reports, fully sets forth a historical résumé of this matter, and has been frequently consulted, and is the authority up to the Spring of 1857. Although the material has not been gathered for the precise purpose of making maps, yet I know that every one present will admit the pertinence to say that the Government and the public may well feel thankful to the wisdom of the minds that conceived the propriety of placing all this material in the form of a map whose uses have entered into the education of the country. Subsequent to the close of the Pacific Railroad surveys, and the resulting maps and reports thereon, officers of the then corps of Topographical Engineers prosecuted further surveys in this region, called for by the necessities for information experienced by the War Department bearing upon communication and supply between interior remote points; their number was comparatively few, since what has later grown into a system of river and harbor improvements had commenced, and officers of this corps were placed preferably upon this class of duties.

EXPEDITIONS OF WARREN, MACOMB, AND SIMPSON.

Notably among the instances to which allusion is made are the expedition of Warren to the Black Hills in the Northwest in 1855–6–7; Macomb in 1859, outward from Santa Fé to the junction of the Grand and Green Rivers, and return; Simpson, with the army under Johnson, in Utah, to the eastern base of the Sierras, at Carson City, thereby shortening the principal wagon route to the Pacific, and perhaps others which in the hasty mention may have escaped attention. Their names and facts have been placed upon the record, and have already passed into history. I may be excused for calling attention to a portion of the President's message sent forward to Congress during the past session relative to surveys, wherein the Chief of Engineers states in referring to the resumption of labors upon interior topographical surveys by Major Long; and following him, these were continued by officers of the army whose names would furnish a long list of men distinguished in their profession. I recollect most vividly a statement made not long since by a prominent Senator from the West, while speaking of no less a personage than the late Senator Fessenden, from Maine, that this distinguished statesman, although conversant with legislation in its broadest sense, thoroughly informed as to governmental necessities, well versed in the manners, customs, and wants of the people, still never seemed to comprehend that the United States had expanded beyond the Alleghanies, while at and beyond the extremities of arteries leading to the heart of this portion of the Continent more than elsewhere the Government should extend its powerful protection.

WHAT WAS DONE AFTER THE WAR.

Subsequent to the war there have been organized and carried out under the Engineer Department of the Army the geological survey of the fortieth parallel, in charge of Clarence King, from the Department of the Interior, the United States Geological Survey of the Territories under Prof. Hayden, the survey of the valley of the Colorado under the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of Mr. Powell—(the latter was transferred at the past session of Congress to the Interior Department)—also the expedition for the demarkation of the northern boundary under the States Department, with Archibald Campbell as Commissioner and Major Twining, Corps of Engineers, as Chief Astronomer; and at the headquarters of the several geographical military divisions and departments officers of the Corps of Engineers have been engaged in reconnoissances and surveys of various kinds, but of their several characters and objects I feel that it is not my mission to speak. Their doings are passing into history, and your distinguished President, Chief Justice Daly, in his annual address, chronicles their current operations.

The system of opening a means of communication between points widely separated in the interior had become well advanced at the beginning of the rebellion, and it was found both judicious and economical to make expenditures of the public money for interior surveys, and certain improvements and constructions growing out of the same for the uses of the War Department, and the furtherance of industrial interests. And as has before been stated, officers of the corps of Topographical Engineers were called upon to take a prominent part in this task. This corps during the interval of the war were merged with the Corps of Engineers proper, and their duties assimilated thereunto; what might have grown from this want on the part of the Government had not the war of the rebellion been prosecuted, let none of us imagine. Inasmuch as it has been a part of my task to look a little into what has been done as well as to project current and future operations, I may be pardoned for thinking to maintain that what has been partially begun, and in a small degree carried out by myself and others of late years, might easily have become a thing of the past but for the intervention of the war.

HOW THE SPEAKER BECAME CONNECTED WITH THE EXPLORATIONS.

However, finding myself in the year 1869 a member of the staff of Brevet Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, then commanding the Department of California, and, under his direction, being sent to investigate certain practical subjects relating to interior communication, for the first time, in my experience as a public officer, it became my duty, as it was my pleasure, to examine topographically portions of the areas shown upon the progress map. After returning from that trip, which was carried on at a small expense, and which attained nothing beyond the dignity of a reconnoissance, there grew into tangible form evidence favorable to a continuance of explorations and surveys which it was then deemed proper to lay before the War Department. The trip of that year had its close, and its results were immediately made available, but it was not until the Spring of 1871 that the War Department, by authority of appropriations made at that session of Congress, saw fit to send out in force an expedition complete enough to take cognizance of the binding together, as it were, of the old routes of survey and compacting them into a whole, giving an order and form based upon the physical details of areas as contradistinguished to lines that singularly enough had never been attempted before. Returning from the field at the close of the expedition of 1871, the project of interior survey that I have hastily brought to your notice was laid before Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, and Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, and approved by both. Their hearty support has been since maintained, for a lack of which and the intelligent aid of a few far-seeing friends in Congress the expedition of 1874 would not have been sent out for the further prosecution of these labors. The expeditions of 1871, as well as those of 1872–3, took the field and returned, harmonizing their field and office results as far as could be, so that the mass of useful information might become immediately available to the War Department, thence to the other departments of the Government, and indirectly to the public. And it is with no little pride that I quote the following paragraph from the annual report of the Chief of Engineers, submitted to the Secretary of War and forwarded to Congress at its present session: "Year by experience and improvements in methods and instruments, the value of the results is annually enhanced and the cost of the work amply repaid."

THE EXPEDITION OF THE PAST SEASON.

But these matters, after all, interest but very few of you, and, therefore, I shall at once come to a description of our trip during the past season, which has been directed to portions of the political divisions of Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, New-Mexico, and Arizona. The number of parties in the field have been nine, the number of officers and assistants eighty-six—fewer than the usual number, since our routes lay in regions not infested by hostile Indians, and hence no escorts were required. These have been distributed into the several geographical fields of inquiry, including the cognate branches of scientific research, geology, paleontology, mineralogy, natural history, &c. The force consisted of officers of the different corps of the army, and not too by professional persons drawn from civil life, since this, like all classes of interior works carried on by the War Department, have been partly military, partly civil, working always in harmony, as it has not been deemed essential to confine labors to so comprehensive a field to one class of persons. The point of departure was Pueblo, Colorado; at the end of the little narrow-gauge railroad that follows the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, south from Denver, and to which from persons, animals, and supplies could be easily forwarded. The detailed operations of the Survey, however, were to be to the southward of the Spanish Peaks; marked points noted by all early explorers, travelers, and settlers throughout the region and lying for the greater part in New-Mexico, within the basins of drainage entered and occupied were the Arkansas Cimarron, Mora Pecos, Rio Grande, its eastern, upper, and western branches, and the San Juan Rivers, all possessing a topographical grandeur each its own, yet each differing in its local physical peculiarities, each as large as one of our minnum States, with all due respect to Rhode Island and Delaware, the entire area being fully 35,000 square miles, so large that we might almost (to speak figurately) pick up the whole State of New-York, drop it into the same, thereby involving its total immersion.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF MAP-MAKING.

The points of prime geographical necessity were those from which a series of base lines measured from points whose astronomical coordinates were determined with the utmost accuracy, and located in vicinity of Hughes' Colorado Springs, Labrand and Trinidad, Colorado Cimarron, Fort Union, Las Vegas, and Santa Fé, New-Mexico, at which points bases measured and developed to check the main triangulation extending throughout the mountain ranges were laid out. Three parties were engaged in the establishment of interior astronomical points and the prosecution of the main triangulation, and others in filling in from main topographical stations by other trigonometrical means and collecting the topographical details necessary for the obtainance of all the horizontal and vertical lines requisite for the map. It may be well here to explain that in our work for mapping considerations alone the engineer is compelled to apply three of the most prominent of the scientific branches in order to obtain satisfactory results, *i. e.*, astronomy, geodesy, and topography, which in this work go hand in hand, immediately allied with the hypsometrical determination of altitudes. This has been done with a degree of success not marked in the earlier stages of the work, but most gratifying to all who maintain an interest in it. Persons specially skilled in the forms of the present and extinct fauna and flora of this region have been afforded facilities to prosecute their studies in connection with the movement of the field parties with marked success. As, however, this work, founded upon the necessities of a department of the Government alone, can entertain but one standard, practically that of paying its way as it goes, these may not have been brought to so full a standard of excellence as parties which the Government has at times sent out to prosecute especially this class of examinations, yet in the humble way in which these matters have been brought to fruitful results it is believed that for the limited time and means much has been added to the store of knowledge in these important branches of science, and to the individuals who have been responsible for, and who have accomplished this work, most of the thanks are due.

THE SURVEY CONDUCTED BY LIEUT. WHEELER.

I will ask you to follow me while I describe rapidly the march of that part of one of the nine parties conducted by myself out from Pueblo to Pagosa Springs, in the valley of San Juan, and thence returning to the valley of the Arkansas. As no statement of mine will accommodate your minds to the peculiar atmosphere and structure of mountain and other forms that me

Ives expedition of 1857-'8, there was placed the name of Black or San Francisco Forest. Its extent in either direction was not laid down. However, our surveys go to show that this great forest is probably the largest south of the 40th parallel. It extends from about the 107th to the 114th meridian west from Greenwich, of irregular width, varying from thirty to, say 100 miles. It is a noble patch of forest, broken only here and there by localities which well might be called parks, not for the reason that the parks in Colorado are so named, but as descriptive of variations in landscape, having a semblance *en gros* of cultivation. It is unlike the forests of Northern California, Oregon, and Washington Territories, where red-wood of dense growth predominates, in being interspersed with little valleys, glades, and mountain nooks. There are also areas bordering on the San Juan, and in parts of the Territory of Colorado yet remaining as a possession of the Government so far scarcely touched, and it is to be hoped they may forever remain untouched by the advance of settlement.

THE RELATION OF FORESTS TO THE RAIN-FALL.

And here I would remark that it would be well to institute investigations looking to ascertaining what influence these areas of forest have upon the local amounts of precipitation within their immediate areas. It is stated in the report of Humphreys and Abbott upon the Hydraulics of the Mississippi, that "the removal of forests on mountains will tend to increase the amount of rain by creating heated upward currents," thus leading to more frequent and violent floods and freshets in the basin of that river. Observations have been made upon phenomena that bear upon this question, and the matured results will appear in the final reports. It has been frequently noted that in the latter parts of each sunny day, from 3 to 6 in the afternoon, a collection of at first fleecy, and then cumulus, and afterward nimbus clouds, concentrating toward mountain peaks, occurs, and a precipitation at the crests is noticeable, while at lower levels, say if the mountains are 10,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea, at altitudes between 6,000 and 7,000 feet, there is usually no rain-fall at all. The connection between the intensity and direction of the electrical currents of the earth's crust, and the hygrometric relations of the atmosphere in such instances is unquestionably intimate, although at present not fully explained. The facts gathered in relation to water supply, above and below the surface, are many, and afford satisfactory evidence regarding points at which artesian wells may be successfully sunk, and localities where, by directing the total aqueous precipitation in proper channels of irrigation, arid fields may be made arable. The data gathered in relation thereto will be augmented from year to year by more extended examinations.

THE USES OF THESE SURVEYS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

I would endeavor to impress upon your minds the importance of these surveys so far as relates to their uses to the Government. In so doing I may have undertaken too much, since I am but a humble worker in a small fraction of this great field, yet if one sets forth the plan, wherefrom has grown to the War Department the economy promised in the early stages of this work, one might well be pardoned for venturing upon the yet untrodden fields from which other portions of the Government might gather fruit. To say that the maps of the interior of this country are fraught with numerous errors, is to tell you nothing new. To tell you how these errors may be overcome and rectified were indeed a noble task, but he who accomplishes a remedy while remaining true to the economical interests of the Government, deserves and will receive encomium at the hands of all. In the great domain at the West, in advance of settlement and of the acres thrown open to occupation by advancing civilization, the Government still possesses lands of which little is known, through large parts of which no one representing the Government, except now and then a desultory scout, has ever traversed. Into these regions War Department explorations have been sent; their practical value at the moment may not meet the wants of the settler or the operator, but it is necessary to the Government that the place and size of these tracts should be fully understood, because of present and prospective operations through them, and because of their subsequent entry and sale to parties desiring to avail themselves of the homestead right, &c.

THE PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

Into these remote, inaccessible, and often dangerous regions parties of the survey under my charge have entered, seeking to evolve practical results from the problems entrusted to them. And what are some of these practical problems it well may be asked? That from a purely governmental necessity these refer to a delineation of the surface, and a description of the resources of the area surveyed, can be easily understood, while from a broad national standard grows the desirability of investigating further into scientific questions solely bearing upon the distribution of forms in natural history and in a discussion of the structure of the earth's crust, from stratigraphical and other known relations, and, perhaps, a practical application of the information gathered to the wants of man. The great secret of solidity for a work of this nature must grow, however, from the fact that the useful information gained repays its cost, granting which, upon this as a foundation may from time to time cluster the labors of the scientist engaged in advancing inquiries in special fields beyond the present domain of knowledge, drawing from nature hidden truths, to formulate them into a "law," nevertheless the mission of the engineer remains the same, and in its simple way should apply all that is great and all that is small of formulated science to the practical objects had in view. Making maps scientifically accurate throughout all their parts of the interior has not as an original proposition been attempted until late years. Our admirable organizations, the United States Coast Survey, United States Lake Survey, and River and Harbor Surveys, answering special purposes, and the expeditions for exploration and survey, and more lately the land surveys have been the principal sources from whence have grown the authentic maps of the country, but little question has ever been raised as to the expenditures made for carrying on these great works, but the utility of furthering extensive schemes of survey founded upon a broader policy of the great interior, west of the Mississippi, has repeatedly received an apathetic hearing at the hands of Congress. The only method of securing a permanent position for a survey organization, it seems to me, is to place it as a subject to the needs of a department of the Government, fulfilling which it will reach phases of economy to interior sectional interests, and with it will grow a policy coequal with the wants of the Government, so settled and lasting as to bring to the support of enterprises under it in course of time many of the best educated minds of the country, whether military or civil. While writing my last annual report some of the uses and needs of explorations and surveys came into my mind, and were recorded.

THE NEED OF EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS.

The advantages to industrial interests growing from the examinations made by a body of skilled men, mobile enough to be dispatched with little warning to any region west of the 100th meridian, no matter how remote and sufficiently stable to successfully accomplish required objects, is not likely to be overestimated. That the department, supervising their duties, requires immediate results is a guarantee to an activity that is advanced by a species of discipline, without which certain, if not all, features of an expedition might fail. The necessities of the army as protectors of and as nuclei to the advancing population in the West has so deeply rooted itself in the popular mind of those sections as to render it unnecessary to dwell upon the benefits coming from the continuous exploration which forms no little part of its duty. It is believed that the standard of geographical work established in the past few years will, if energetically continued, add an increasing amount of enthusiasm to emigration and to the legitimate establishment of the great industries from the systematic information rapidly acquired and made as speedily as possible accessible to the public. When we may reach a policy that surrounds with an entity of relations the standard accepted for the work, then the economic problems of the routes traversed and the areas occupied may one by one be anticipated and practical results evolved. Until finally from the application of the highest principles of geodesy to the gathering of the simplest detailed facts, the surveys of our interior will be constantly advanced until there shall be reared to geography a proud monument at whose base shall lie the mighty domain that is our inheritance as a Government, the States and Territories of the United States of America.

BROKAW BROTHERS.

Messrs. Brokaw Brothers, of Fourth avenue, opposite the Cooper Union, and Lafayette place, have, by their business energy and enterprise, made themselves the leading ready-made clothing house in that section of the City. They have now been in business for over twenty years, and employ over 2,000 hands in manufacturing their goods. Moreover, they sell only all-wool goods. Thus they have a most excellent as well as a large stock always on hand, and any one visiting their store may rest assured that whatever he may buy there will be well worth all the money he has paid for it. The present stock comprises a full line of all descriptions of overcoats, fine and medium, for men and boys—for men at from $18 to $55; for boys at from $8 to $35. In Winter suits, for men, there is every variety, at from $20 to $50, and for boys at from $10 to $30. Messrs. Brokaw Brothers make a great specialty of boys' clothing, a matter which parents will do well to ponder over at this season of the year. They also have a full line of gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c.; but their Winter clothing department is their great forte, and they claim, with justice, that no house can sell better and cheaper goods than they are now offering their Christmas patrons and the general public.

SLEEPING-CAR RATES.

A reform has lately been proposed by a Western railroad company which is of interest to the whole traveling public, and which seems likely to extend to the Eastern roads. It is said that the Illinois Central intends to reduce the sleeping-car rates from Chicago to St. Louis, from $2 to $1 50. If the Illinois Central, which runs its own cars, makes the reduction, the Chicago and Alton, upon which the Pullman cars are run, will demand that the Pullman cars shall go just as low. And thus will be begun a war on rates, which is quite likely to spread over the whole country. Indeed, it is generally asserted among railway managers that there must soon be a large reduction, in order that berths may be within the reach of all. But the Pullman company will make a strong resistance, and among its means for doing so is the alleged fact that the railroads which run their own sleeping-cars infringe the Pullman patents, and if the proposed reduction is made, the infringement will be vigorously prosecuted. The reduction is at present temporarily postponed, but the decision of the Illinois Central will be looked for with a great deal of interest.

CUBA.

CRITICISM AND OPINION ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE COLONIAL PRESS ON THE REBELLION, ITS CONDITION, AND FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1874.

The opinions of the President of the United States touching Cuba are looked for each succeeding year by this Island, with increasing interest. Hope or fear animates respectively the Cuban or Spaniard as to the manner in which the annual Message of the President to Congress will treat this subject. As usual, there either were no telegrams received here regarding this document, or else they were suppressed, but the text of the message arrived yesterday, and this morning's *Diario* has an extensive article thereupon. According to the *Diario*, there have circulated during the last few days, the most alarming rumors relative to the tenor of the Message, which caused gold to experience a rise of eight per cent. within a few hours. But the *Diario* finds in the message not a single phrase fitted to inspire alarm to the most timid, or to make an impression upon those who gave proofs of calmness and decision at a much more difficult epoch a year ago, when the questions connected with the capture of the Virginius were under debate.

The *Diario* then proceeds to make a lengthy analysis of that part of Gen. Grant's Message which treats of Cuba. "It is true," it says, that "the deplorable strife in Cuba continues, but as to 'without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces,' some explanation is necessary." If Gen. Grant's parallel is carried no further back than November, 1873, it is willing to concede that there has been no marked change in the Central Department, but the Eastern has been much improved in its condition. The reason for no improvement in the Central has been the continued rain which has paralyzed operations and put thousands of men into the hospitals. "The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superiority." To this assertion the *Diario* replies that within six months after the "Grito de Yara," Spain had gained a signal superiority in the Eastern Department, in the Villas, and even in Camaguey, where, in 1869, the heart of the insurrection throbbed. Months passed, with increasing advantages to Spain, until the insurgents were reduced to five or six thousand men, the majority being Chinamen and runaway negroes. Almost all the principal leaders who organized the rising have perished; many are abroad, and those who now represent Cuban separatism are reduced to a handful.

The *Diario* continues to explain: "The six years' strife" signifies that in a territory, sparsely peopled and covered with impenetrable forests, it is more difficult to meet a hundred men, who conceal themselves than to defeat a thousand who show themselves; the difficulty is not in beating the enemy but in finding him. The *Diario* attributes the "duration and tenacity of the strife," to the elements of the insurrection; it has enlisted but a few Cubans, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, Vicente Garcia, and Sanguili; while Maximo Gomez, Modesto Diaz, and some others are born out of Cuba; the five or six thousand men, who surround them are almost all fugitive negroes and Asiatics. The former are satisfied by the kind of authority they wield in the woods, and the latter fear to surrender, because they believe, erroneously, that they will return to their former condition. The absence of a "manifest power in Cuba"—the *Diario* keeps explaining—is but the natural effect of what is now occurring in Spain. The *Diario* does not deny that the tenacity of the strife and the apparent absence of a manifest power may make other powers interfere, but believes that the principle of right will prevent all other powers from intermeddling with the internal affairs of a nation perfectly sovereign and independent.

The *Diario* further notices the tenacity of the Indians, and the war of extermination which the United States have kept up against them for so many years, and asserts that should the strife in Cuba last eight centuries, as did the war with the Moors, no power on earth has the right to adopt any positive measure on the pretext of self-necessity, while Spain has the perfect right to reject all interference. However, the concluding part of the President's allusion to Spanish affairs, is gratefully received by the *Diario*, and the general tone of the paragraph referred to as much more suave than the expressions Gen. Grant is wont to use. The *Diario* thus concludes its article:

"The Message of the President of the United States ought not to produce any alarm, and the word may, which affirms nothing, is not sufficient reason to conjure up contingencies which, if the truth be told, we in nowise fear, firm in the conviction of our right. We have always said that the prolongation of the strife damages us at home and abroad, although the reasons for its duration are often explained, and what we ought to do is to lose no time or pains to terminate it as soon as possible. * * * We repeat that no nation on earth has any right to interfere in our internal affairs, although we may contend for ten centuries."

The *Voz de Cuba* has an editorial on the message, almost identical in tone with the *Diario*. The same allusions are made to a hidden enemy; the reasons for the duration of the insurrection are the same; the same comparison of the insurgents with the Indians of the United States is drawn; the progress of the Spanish arms in the various departments is set forth, and the same doubt expressed that any foreign power will take any positive steps to interfere in the interior affairs of Spain.

There is no news regarding military operations. On account of the weather and the condition of the roads throughout the Central Department, nothing is done. The hospitals are full of sick soldiers, and great difficulties exist in relation to their pay and supplies. From Puerto Principe we learn that a party of insurgents attacked the fort at Cascorro on the 30th inst., but, according to the Spanish account, were repulsed, although they at first obtained a slight advantage.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

A NOVEL PLAN FOR INCREASING THE POLICE LIFE INSURANCE FUND—POLICE TRANSFERS, PUNISHMENTS, AND REWARDS—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a communication was received from Mr. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, stating that the reports of the Captains of Police on the condition of the street-lamps were valuable to his department as a check on the gas companies, and it was resolved that copies of the report be sent to the Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Disbecker, Chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning, made a report of the work done by the Bureau of Street Cleaning in removing the snow from Broadway and clearing the cross-walks and culverts. The action of the committee was approved by the board.

A communication was received from Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, of Booth's Theatre, and Messrs. Shook & Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, containing a project for increasing the Police Life Insurance Fund. These gentlemen propose to issue 100,000 tickets of admission, available at either of the above-named theatres during the month of January next, which the Police Captains are to distribute and sell. One-half of the gross proceeds is to be paid into the Police Life Insurance Fund, and the other half to go to Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer and Shook & Palmer. The proposition was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

Patrolman James Fitzsimmons, of the Fourteenth Precinct, alias J. W. Fitzsimmons, who was found guilty of having gained his position in the Police force by false swearing, was dismissed the department, and the papers in the case were sent to the District Attorney for presentation to the Grand Jury. Patrolman B. F. Manning, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was dismissed for intoxication. Patrolmen Ernest Schrauth and Henry Drought were promoted to be roundsmen. Honorable mention was made of Patrolman John Darwin, of the Twenty-first Precinct, for protecting the Sanitary Inspectors while removing a case of small-pox. The widow of Roundsman James Tuite, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was granted a pension of $200 per annum. Patrolman Winner, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was allowed to receive $250 from the Post Office Department for the arrest of William Edwards, a letter-box thief. James Flynn, Melancthon Christie, John Leddy, W. J. Jackson, and George Williamson were appointed patrolmen. Sergt. McGiven was transferred from Seventh to the Seventeenth Precinct, and Sergt. Doyle from the Seventeenth to the Seventh Precinct.

The board adjourned until Saturday at 11 A. M.

THE THAW.

A BAD DAY FOR PEDESTRIANS—THE WORK OF THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU—THE CARS AND THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The condition of the public thoroughfares in the City yesterday was simply abominable. From Harlem to the Battery rivers of slush covered the streets, and the public suffered all the disagreeable consequences of the thaw which set in on Tuesday morning. The sidewalks from which the snow had been cleared away on Monday and Tuesday were in tolerably fair condition, but at all the street crossings pedestrians were obliged to wade ankle-deep through the slush that streamed out from the heaps of melting snow and ice piled up on either side. As if this condition of things were not bad enough, while people endeavored to pick their steps through the mire, horses, carriages, and wagons dashing along the streets covered the luckless pedestrians with mire from head to foot. All the street-cars were running upon regular time, although blockades occurred at intervals during the day in Chatham street, which delayed the Third avenue cars a short time, and at Canal street a freight wagon loaded with flour broke down in crossing the track in the forenoon and caused some delay. Upon the whole, the trips were made in the average time. The overcrowding in the cars was not so excessive as during the previous day, when it was almost impossible to obtain standing room. The inconvenience suffered by passengers, however, for want of increased accommodation upon all the street railroads was the subject of general complaint.

The work of the Street-cleaning Bureau was apparent along Broadway from Fourteenth street to the City Hall, the remains of the snow-storm having been entirely cleared away at intervals between these two points. Although from an early hour on Tuesday morning over 300 hands were employed upon this street removing the snow, yet little progress could be made during the daytime in consequence of the traffic upon this thoroughfare, but the men were kept at work on Tuesday night with good results. All the horses and wagons usually employed by the department were also engaged in carting away the snow and ice and dumping it in the river. With the exception of a few wires, all the telegraph lines in the City were in working condition yesterday. The damage done by the storm of Sunday was much greater than during the last severe snow-storm in January, 1873. It is estimated that the total cost of repairing the telegraph wires of the various lines exceeds $10,000.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. BOURNE.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Capt. Isaac S. Bourne, whose tragic death occurred on Sunday, from the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of one of his intimate friends, took place yesterday at the First Baptist Church, on Nassau street, near Fulton, Brooklyn. The remains were taken from the late residence of the deceased to the church at noon, followed by a large concourse of mourners and 200 policemen under the command of Drill Capt. Jewett. The services were conducted and the funeral sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Thomas. Mayor Hunter, the Police Commissioners, and most of the city officials were present in the church, which was densely crowded. At the conclusion of the services the cover was taken from the casket which contained the remains, and those present permitted to file past the coffin and take a last look at the deceased. Many beautiful offerings of flowers were made by the mourners. On the lid of the coffin was a silver plate bearing the following inscription:

ISAAC S. BOURNE,
Died Dec. 20, 1874,
Aged 37 years, 1 month, and 12 days.

Capts. Smith, Ferry, Crafts, Kaiser, Rhodes, McKellar, McLaughlin, Campbell, and Cornell acted as pall-bearers, and bore the remains from the church to the hearse, when the funeral procession was formed in the following order: Platoon of Police, under command of a Sergeant; Twenty-third Regiment Band; Battalion of Police, ten companies, under command of Drill Capt. Jewett; Clergy; Remains and Pall-bearers; Second Precinct Police, under command of Acting Capt. Clancy; Covenant Lodge, F. and A. M.; family and relatives; Superintendent Folk and Inspector Waddy; Police Commissioners; other members of the Department; Citizens. The funeral procession proceeded to Green-Wood Cemetery, where the remains were interred, L. W. Beasly, Master of Covenant Lodge, performing the Masonic service at the grave.

THE NAUTICAL TRAINING-SCHOOL.

Yesterday was the second day for the medical examination of boys who are applicants for admission to the new nautical training-ship, and from an early hour in the morning until late in the afternoon Dr. Burleigh, the newly appointed surgeon, was kept engaged in making the necessary examination of the boys, who were all but one accepted. There were also a number of applicants for blank forms of admission, which have to be filled up by the boys' parents or the guardians of the applicants. These boys will attend for examination on Saturday or Monday, according to notification. Most of yesterday's applicants were young men whose ages ranged from seventeen to twenty years. No one can be admitted above twenty-one. One young man applied yesterday who will attain his majority next week, and he appeared very anxious to get his examination through so as to save himself. Most of the young boys are sons of well-known citizens who are anxious to become seamen in the merchant service, and are in comfortable circumstances. Up to the present time the following have been examined by the medical officer and, in reference to their scholarship, by Commander Phythian: Alexander Wadsworth, a grandson of the late Commodore Wadsworth; Henry Allen Ely, Frank Gabeck, A. S. Irving, Lewis Lustig, Lewis E. Smith, B. F. Ulifeller, W. S. Sturges, W. H. Folesome, Benjamin Sloane, Edward A. Farrell, John F. Hoey, P. W. Turney, Patrick P. Tiner, an orphan boy who has saved out of his small wages sufficient to pay for his outfit, costing $50; W. Fromanski, R. B. Mosher, Isaac Traul, and William Warner. All the boys will have to provide themselves with a hammock, a plain suit of clothing, of dark blue, and requisite linen. The whole is expected to cost about $50. The boys who succeed in passing the requisite examination will report for duty on Monday, the 4th day of January. They will, in addition to the regular naval instruction, be required to assist the chief cook and steward in preparing their meals, and two boys will take their turn in serving out the food under the supervision of the boy captain of the mess. Should the captain show any partiality in serving out the mess, the boy complaining will have the right to exchange with the captain. No regulations for the daily instruction or the rations have been yet determined upon by Commander Phythian, as it is the wish of the Commissioners of the Board of Education to get at the best possible system for regulating the boys' health.

Only boys who belong to the City will be accepted for the present, as it is considered they ought to be preferred to those living out of New-York, since the ship is supported by the City tax-payers. Provision will only be made for 200 boys in all, as the St. Mary's will not conveniently accommodate more. Another vessel will, however, be asked for should there be any occasion for making the request.

THE NEW-DORP (STATEN ISLAND) HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

The highway robbers who attacked Messrs. Edward P. Barton and David R. Ryers on the New-Dorp lane on Saturday night last were brought before Justice Meehan, at the Richmond County Hall, yesterday for a hearing. District Attorney Rawson appeared for the people, and the prisoners had no counsel. The two leaders of the gang, Nicholas Essell and James O'Neil, were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of $1,000 bail each. Michael Gannon was held in $250 bail as a witness, and Michael McKean pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was fined $20 and sentenced to thirty days in the Richmond County Jail. The prisoners will be brought before the County Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, which convenes on the fourth Tuesday of next month at the County Court-house, Richmond.

BURGLARY IN BROOME STREET.

During Tuesday night or early yesterday morning, the premises occupied by Muller & McCormack, manufacturers of neckties and scarfs, on the second floor of No. 398 Broome street, was visited by burglars and robbed of goods, valued at $1,200, with which they decamped. It was evident on investigation that the burglars secreted themselves in the building before it was closed for the night, and forced open a door leading from the hall-way on the second floor into the premises occupied by Muller & McCormack, where they selected from among the stock over 120 dozen of scarfs and neckties which they carried off. The Police have not obtained any clue to the thieves.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

MR. BEECHER'S COUNSEL PRESSING FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

TILTON TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE PRECLUDED FROM GIVING EVIDENCE NOT BEARING ON THE SPECIFIC DATES AND PLACES MENTIONED IN HIS COMPLAINT.

Judge McCue, sitting at Special Term of the Brooklyn City Court, granted yesterday, on application of Mr. Beecher's counsel, an order compelling Mr. Tilton's counsel, in the suit of Tilton against Beecher, to show cause, before Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, why the order granting a bill of particulars to the defense should not be enforced. Heretofore, when this remarkable suit has found its way into court in the shape of arguments on the preliminary steps, Mr. Tilton's lawyers have laid great stress on the fact that obstacles to the trial of the cause were constantly made by the defendant's counsel. Yesterday it was Mr. Beecher's lawyers that complained of delay, and charged the other side with a deliberate intent to put back the trial of the cause, which had been set down for the first Monday in January. The application for the order referred to was made by Messrs Tracy and Shearman, of counsel for Mr. Beecher. Both gentlemen, in the course of their remarks, mentioned the fact that strenuous efforts had been made by them to have counsel on the other side fix a day for the argument on the appeal from the bill of particulars. It will be remembered that when Judge McCue ordered the prosecution to furnish a bill of particulars, he also directed that it should be furnished in three days. This the prosecution failed to do, and are therefore in default. No means of compelling them to furnish the necessary bill was left to the defense except an application for such an order as was made yesterday. It will be seen that the defense seek in the order for which they ask to preclude the prosecution from offering evidence on the trial as to any alleged criminal acts except on the dates specified in the original complaint. These dates are the 10th and 17th of October, 1868, and the criminal acts charged are alleged to have taken place at the residences of the defendant and complainant respectively. If the order asked for should be granted after argument on Saturday, it will practically settle the bill of particulars, and the defense will at once devote themselves to the work of collecting evidence to refute the charge that any criminal acts took place between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton on the days specified.

In speaking to his motion for the order compelling the prosecution to show cause why they should not be compelled to obey the order directing them to furnish a bill of particulars, Mr. Shearman said that they had endeavored to get the counsel on the other side to fix a day for the argument of the appeal, taken from the order granting the bill, but the counsel would not stipulate to fix a day, neither had they furnished the bill. The trial of the case was set down for the first Monday in January, and that was near at hand, and the defense wished to proceed with the trial of the case.

Mr. Tracy said that the defense had endeavored to get the complainant's counsel to agree upon a day for the argument of the appeal, but all that could be got was a reference from one counsel to the other, entailing a constant succession of delays. They wished to proceed with the trial of the case at the time set down on the calendar, and hence the motion this morning.

Judge McCue suggested that if his order was more stringent than his opinion, as had been intimated to him, perhaps it could be modified.

Mr. Shearman stated that at one time Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach had almost agreed upon a modification, and that Mr. Evarts was about to consent to the modification desired, when he received a note from Mr. Beach saying that no modification would prevent the argument of the appeal. Now, the defense want the appeal argued, or else want the bill, so that they can proceed with the trial of the cause in January. They will not take a dismissal of the complaint.

Judge McCue then granted the order, making it returnable on Saturday, with the understanding that if the counsel so choose the argument upon the bill will then be heard.

The following is the order and accompanying affidavits:

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Theodore Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher.—On the affidavit of T. G. Shearman, verified on the 22d day of December, 1874, and the affidavit of S. J. Gleavey, verified on the 22d day of December, 1874, and the order for particulars heretofore made, and on all the pleadings and proceedings in this cause, let the plaintiff show cause before me at Special Term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 26th day of December, 1874, at 10 A. M., why the plaintiff should not be precluded from giving any evidence as to any acts of criminal intercourse between the defendant and the wife of the plaintiff, on any other day, or at any other places, than those which are specifically named in the complaint herein, and the affidavit of the plaintiff used upon the motion heretofore made for particulars, to wit, the 10th and 17th days of October, 1868, and the residences of the plaintiff and defendant respectively, in the City of Brooklyn, at those times; or why the defendant should not have such other or further relief as may be just, with costs.—Dated Dec. 23, 1874. A. McCUE, Judge.

MR. SHEARMAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Theodore Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Thomas G. Shearman being duly sworn, says:

1. I am one of the attorneys and counsel for the defendant in this case.

2. An order was made herein at Special Term, on the 10th inst., requiring the plaintiff to serve upon the defendant's attorney within three days after service of a copy of such order upon the plaintiff's attorney, a bill of particulars in this action.

3. A certified copy of said order was served, as I am informed and believe, by a clerk of the defendant's counsel upon Samuel D. Morris, Esq., one of the plaintiff's attorneys in this cause, on Dec. 12, 1874.

4. Ten days have expired since such service of the said order, and no bill of particulars of any kind whatever has been served by the plaintiff upon the defendant's attorneys.

5. The plaintiff has appealed to the General Term of this court from the said order for a bill of particulars; but has obtained no stay of proceedings upon such appeal, and has noticed the cause for trial at the ensuing January Term of this court, the same having also been previously noticed for trial by the defendant, and a note of issue filed.

6. I have had several interviews with William A. Beach, Esq., the senior counsel for the plaintiff in this cause, and at my request William M. Evarts, Esq., senior counsel for the defendant herein, has also had interviews with Mr. Beach for the purpose of ascertaining what arrangement could be made concerning the disposition of the appeal aforesaid. Mr. Beach stated, both to Mr. Evarts and to me, that the objections of the plaintiff's counsel to the order related only to certain portions of it, and might probably be cured by a stipulation to amend the order. Several efforts were made to meet the views of Mr. Beach in this respect, and the final difference of opinion between Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach was found to be very small, and the counsel for the defense were disposed to accept the propositions of Mr. Beach, stating that after consultation with Mr. Tilton, he, Mr. Beach, found that Mr. Tilton and the other counsel insisted upon the appeal being argued, and therefore negotiations for any modification of the order would be useless.

7. Immediately upon the receipt of this letter I called on Mr. Beach and endeavored to arrange a time for the argument of this appeal; expressing the entire willingness of the defendant's counsel to argue it upon any day and at any hour. Mr. Beach stated that he could not argue it himself before Monday, Dec. 28, but expressed his perfect willingness that Mr. Morris, who had argued the motion alone at Special Term, should argue the appeal at General Term, on condition that I should agree to argue it alone on behalf of the defense, and not bring in Mr. Evarts. To this condition I promptly assented, and requested Mr. Beach to write a few lines to Mr. Morris to that effect. Mr. Beach said that was unnecessary, that it would suffice for me to communicate this arrangement to Mr. Morris verbally, and that he was sure that Mr. Morris would accept it.

8. At my request B. F. Tracy, Esq., one of defendant's counsel, communicated those facts to-day to Mr. Morris; but I have just received a message from Mr. Tracy to the effect that Mr. Morris declines to take any steps in the matter until he has seen Mr. Beach; and as Mr. Beach informed me that he should be out of town nearly all the week, it will not be practicable for Mr. Morris to have any interview with him until Saturday, if then.

9. When this cause was called for trial, before the Chief Justice of this court, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, the counsel for the plaintiff announced, in open court, that they would serve a bill of particulars within thirty minutes after it should be ordered by court at Special Term, and urged this promise on their behalf as a reason for going on with the trial.

10. This cause will be called for trial on the first Monday of January, 1875, and it is necessary that the bill of particulars ordered herein should be served a sufficient time in advance to enable the defendant's counsel to prepare for his defense. And the defendant is ready, willing, and anxious to proceed with the trial on that day, and desires to have the question of the bill of particulars disposed of at once. The plaintiff's counsel have also declared their readiness and willingness to proceed to trial, and, until within the last four or five days, have professed their willingness to proceed to an early argument of the aforesaid appeal, having once given a stipulation to argue the same on Monday, Dec. 21, which, however, they requested permission to withdraw, and were permitted to withdraw, in consequence of the engagement of Mr. Beach.

11. The defendant's counsel are ready and willing to stipulate for the argument of the said appeal at any day and hour this week; but respectfully submit that an early day should be appointed for the hearing, or in default thereof, that the order already made should be inforced by precluding evidence as to any particular times or places other than those which the plaintiff has already given, so as to prevent surprise at the trial.

T. G. SHEARMAN.

Sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1874. T. J. MACVOY, (16)
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

WHAT COUNSEL FOR MR. TILTON THINKS ABOUT THE LAST MOVE IN THE CASE.

A representative of THE TIMES called last evening upon Mr. Roger A. Pryor, one of Mr. Tilton's counsel, at his residence in Willow street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining his views in connection with the motion made yesterday by Mr. Beecher's counsel before Judge McCue. Mr. Pryor made the following statement, which fully explains Mr. Tilton's present position in the suit pending against Mr. Beecher:

"The notice of motion is a surprising one for two reasons: first, because, in Mr. Beecher's editorial published this morning, he allows that he intends no restriction on the plaintiff by the bill of particulars, but solicits and challenges the freest and fullest investigation; and, secondly, because I am not aware of any precedent for the proposed order. If the order be granted, which I do not anticipate, the plaintiff will not go to trial under it, but will appeal, if need be, to the court of ultimate resort. Should the order, however, be finally affirmed, which I cannot conceive to be possible, I for one should advise Mr. Tilton to discontinue his civil suit and fight the battle on the criminal indictment. The issue in the criminal prosecution is precisely identical with that in the civil action, namely, whether Mr. Beecher be innocent or guilty, but in the trial of the criminal case Mr. Tilton will not be embarrassed by any bill of particulars. True the onus will be upon him to prove the truth of his charge. That burden he willingly accepts, and is prepared to support. Indeed, Mr. Tilton has from the beginning been averse to the civil action, because it bore the appearance of a demand for money. If the other side would agree to try the criminal case, he would stipulate immediately to dismiss the civil action. As to which party is responsible for delay, it is an indisputable fact that hitherto every motion for delay has been made by the defendant, whereas the plaintiff has invariably announced himself ready for immediate trial. The adjournment of the cause to January was by order of the court, made on its own motion, and without the application of either party. Until the cause be called for trial on the adjourned day, there can be no delay, and it is not yet intimated that the plaintiff will not respond "ready" on that day. He is ready now to try the cause, as such causes have hitherto been tried, without restriction as to the admission and effect of his evidence. He will not be ready to try the cause within the present century if he is to be brought into court *in vinculis*, and bereft of the benefit of his evidence. Should he not be ready to try the civil case in January, he will be ready for and will urge a trial of the indictment. That will show he does not shrink from an immediate and thorough investigation."

It is understood that the motion made yesterday will be argued on Saturday by Messrs. Morris and Pryor on the part of Mr. Tilton.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES ON TARIFF REFORM—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE STEAM TRANSPORTATION ON CANALS—AN ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED TO KING KALAKAUA.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Board of Trade was held yesterday at the Astor House. Mr. John S. Long presided. The business transacted was mostly of a routine character. The Wine and Spirit Trade Committee reported that the bill which had been adopted by the Senate, and which is now before a conference, fixing the duties on still-wines at forty cents and $1 60 per dozen, in quart bottles, with an allowance for leakage, entirely met their views. The Committee on Technical Education submitted a report, in which they recommended the adoption of a suggestion as to the holding a meeting at the Cooper Institute during the second week in January, to consider the subject which the committee have in charge. The Committee of Metal Trades reported in favor of the total abolition of the duties on steel. It would, they said, enormously increase our advantages in the direction of cheap manufactures. It would also enable our manufacturers to employ more labor, and thereby increase the domestic demand for our productions, while it would also place us in the position of building and equipping our own railroads much cheaper than at present, and would thereby tend to solve the important and much agitated question of cheap transportation. All these reports were adopted by the board. The board acknowledged the receipt from the Consul General of the German Empire of a large amount of statistics connected with the port of Bremen. It was decided to present an address to King Kalakaua, and the matter was placed in charge of the Foreign Trade Committee. The board heard a statement as to the success of the system of steam transportation on canals, introduced by Mr. William Baxter. The system was advocated on the grounds of cheapness, speed, and profit, and the board adopted a resolution to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the availability and scope of this mode of transportation, the committee having power to report as to whether it may be desirable to take any action in the matter, with a view to the prosperity and commercial interests of New-York. The Chairman announced that he would appoint the committee next week. A communication was received from the Committee of the Dry Goods Trade, asking that an evening meeting might be convened at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as their business prevented them attending during the day. They would not, however, they said, be ready with their report before a fortnight. The board adjourned until Wednesday of the second week in January.

THE NEW UNION SQUARE CARRIAGE WAREROOMS.

The new warerooms of Bradley, Pray & Co., the well-known carriage-builders, No. 25 Union square, are well worthy of a visit. The firm, which boasts an establishment in this City as far back as 1810, has been forced by the tide of traffic sweeping up town to remove its head-quarters at different times from place to place. The sales-rooms of these manufacturers were first opened at Nos. 52 and 54 Broad street. From that location they were transferred to Vesey street, near Broadway, whence they were removed to No. 396 Broadway, near Canal street. Another move was subsequently made from that part of the City to No. 558 Broadway, near Prince street, where the firm remained settled for a number of years, until its recent migration to Union square. Mr. Bradley, the senior partner of the firm, has been connected with it for thirty-three years, and he and his associates have great experience and an intimate knowledge of the requirements of their business. The new warerooms of the firm are of a style in keeping with the character and fashionable reputation of the house, and are admirably adapted for a good display of their wares. The first story of the building is faced with iron, and the upper portion is of Ohio stone. The store is L shaped, and has entrances on Broadway and Fifteenth street. The front on Broadway is 35 feet wide, and the store runs back 140 feet. The other division of the store is 120 feet long, with a front on Fifteenth street 25 feet wide. Large plate-glass windows give the passer-by an opportunity for a good view of the handsome vehicles on exhibition. The stock exposed for sale comprises Berlin coaches, English broughams, landaus, road wagons, sleighs, and carriages, of all the modern designs—all of them neat, comfortable, and elegant. The firm is especially proud of its patent octagon front coupés and landaulets, for which there is a steady demand, and of the peculiar excellence of its road wagons. Messrs. Bradley, Pray & Co. have two carriage manufactories—one in New-Haven, and the other in this City. They are the sole agents for James Goold & Co.'s celebrated Albany sleighs, and are also agents for several manufacturers of Portland sleighs and cutters. The sleighs on exhibition at their warerooms are of the most elegant patterns, and if anything would make a man feel satisfied at the appearance of snow in this City, it would be the guarantee of a daily ride in one of Bradley, Pray & Co.'s sleighs.

ALMOST ANOTHER KIDNAPPING CASE.

A bold attempt was made, a couple of days ago, to abduct from her home in Hackensack, a little daughter of Charles Sutherland, a theatrical manager and actor, familiarly known as Bob Hart, and at present connected with Bryant's Minstrels. Mr. Sutherland was some time ago intrusted by a New-York court, with the custody of a niece whose parents are contending for divorce. Monday afternoon, a carriage containing two ladies drove upon the public green in Hackensack, which is but a block or two removed from the residence of Mr. Sutherland. They drove first to one side of the green and then to the other, as if doubtful which course to take. Finally they drove up Main street to the residence of Mr. Sutherland, and inquired for his niece. They called her and, when she had answered the summons, attempted to force her into the carriage. She resisted and they called upon the driver to assist them. He refused, and the girl's aunt, who had heard her screams, rescued her. The parties leaped into their carriage and drove away. Those who attempted the abduction are supposed to have done so at the instance of one of the parties to the divorce suit.

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.

Preparations are being rapidly made for the customary Christmas entertainments which are to make glad the children in the several charitable institutions of the City. At the Howard Mission 700 little ones will be fed, and exercises appropriate to the occasion will form part of the programme. The Five Points House of Industry will furnish suitable cheer to 400 children, and about 800 will assemble on Christmas Day at the Five Points Mission, where they will be made acquainted with the good things of the season. The brisk little fellows who make their home at the Newsboys' Lodging-house will also have their merry-makings, nor are the observances of the time neglected at the Wilson Industrial School, nor in the Colored Orphan Asylum, in the latter of which nearly 300 destitute children will be taken care of.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

AN IMPORTANT SESSION YESTERDAY—THE AMENDMENTS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN TO THE BUDGET FOR 1875—PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ESTIMATE FOR INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT.

The Board of Apportionment reassembled yesterday, to take final action upon the estimates for 1875. Previous to the meeting an executive session was held, but the members failed to agree upon a number of items in the budget. They then decided to discuss the matter in public. All the members, consisting of Mayor Vance, who presided, Controller Green, Tax Commissioner Wheeler, and Mr. Richard Flanagan, President of the Board of Aldermen, were present.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Third District Court-house requesting the board to decide upon the compensation to be paid to each. A communication was also received from the Department of Public Works asking an appropriation of $3,000 for repairing and refurnishing the Governor's Room. Both papers were laid over.

The estimates were then taken up in their order, together with the amendments and rectifications made by the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Flanagan moved to insert $20,000 for clerk hire of the Board of Aldermen, as recommended by that board. The original appropriation was $15,000. The motion was adopted.

A resolution increasing the contingencies of the Mayor's Office from $2,500 to $7,500 was adopted. During the term of the late Mayor only the former sum was allowed, but he found it was too much and returned a portion of it to the Finance Department. The amount for salaries of the Permit Bureau attached to the Mayor's Office was fixed at $5,500, and for contingencies at $2,000. An item of $15,000 for the support of prisoners in the County Jail was read and laid over. It is proposed to allow $8,000 for the purpose.

The estimate of $100,000 for contingencies of the Law Department was then reached. The Board of Aldermen, it will be remembered, recommended that only $50,000 be appropriated; but the former sum was allowed, the increasing business of the Corporation Counsel's Office rendering the sum necessary.

The board then increased the estimate for salaries of the Corporation Attorney's Office from $6,000 to $7,500. The latter amount was recommended by the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution was submitted increasing the salaries of the Department of Public Works from $140,000 to $150,000, the Board of Aldermen having recommended that the latter sum be appropriated. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 3 to 1, the Controller voting in the negative.

The amount for salaries of the stenographers, clerks, &c., of the Police Department, were then fixed at $10,660, as approved by the Board of Aldermen, and the original estimate of $80,000 for supplies for the Police Department was adopted. The Board of Aldermen recommended that $90,000 be appropriated for the purpose.

A resolution was offered increasing the estimate for clerk hire of the Commissioners of Accounts from $4,000 to $10,000, and it was carried, the Controller voting in the negative. He said he was convinced that the appointment of clerks by the Commissioners was illegal.

The item of $50 inserted in the budget by the Board of Aldermen for the Asylum for Idiots was stricken out, and the recommendation of the Board of Alderman that the Department of Charities may continue to use the school-ship Mercury was adopted.

The question of making appropriations for Sheriff's fees, and for armories, as recommended by the Board of Aldermen, was laid on the table.

The Controller moved that the sum of $3,000 be inserted to defend the interests of the City in street-opening cases. The motion was lost, Mr. Green only voting in the affirmative. The Controller said he felt bound to protest against the action of the board, as the small appropriation he asked would result in a great saving to the City.

The estimate of $9,300,000 for interest on the City debt was then called up by the Controller. The Mayor, and Messrs. Flanagan and Wheeler, had decided during the executive sessions of the board to reduce it to $9,000,000, but the Controller determinedly refused to consent to the decrease, as it might result in damaging the credit of the City.

Mayor Vance said that after giving full consideration to the subject, he thought that $9,000,000 would be sufficient to pay the interest.

The Controller replied that the credit of the City was better than at any previous time within his knowledge, and that any measure tending to jeopardize the full discharge of its obligations would be most unwise. The amount necessary for the interest due the coming year had been carefully estimated, and any reduction from that estimate would render the City liable to fail in the payment of interest. That this was a matter of vital importance to the entire community was shown in the fact that the savings banks and institutions where the working classes and others had put away their savings were large holders of the City securities, and anything that would be likely to impair the value of these obligations would affect severely the very large class of such depositors.

Mr. Wheeler said he was not able to ascertain from the Controller the amount of the City debt, so as to estimate the interest to be paid.

The Controller replied that it would be impossible for any person to state exactly how much would be needed for interest. The amounts of bonds required to be issued might be large or small, and the rates of interest might vary from four to seven per cent.; but, in view of the necessities of the past, the sum put down was thought to be as small as would be consistent with the public interests.

Mayor Vance said that in view of the fact that it was not likely that the interest would increase beyond the rate of seven per cent., and that city bonds were selling at a premium, he thought that $9,000,000 was a sufficient sum to pay interest on the debt. The Controller repeated that no financier could estimate to a dollar the amount necessary to pay the interest. The Department of Public Works might call for one million and a half in one or two months next year, and the interest would have to be provided. How could he tell what demands would be made upon him, under special laws, in 1875? The State tax of $8,000,000 was to be provided on the first of May, and it would be necessary to borrow in anticipation of the taxes, which could not be collected before November next, and that would add to the debt, and necessitate a provision for interest.

A resolution providing that the amount for interest should be $9,000,000 was then carried.

The Controller, in voting in the negative, said he would omit nothing to protect the credit of the City, and he desired to protest most solemnly against any attempt to impair its obligations.

The Controller then moved to reduce the amount for salaries of the Department of Public Works from $150,000 to $130,000. He said that some of the salaries were paid from the proceeds of bonds. The motion was lost.

A resolution was adopted inserting the sum of $17,000 for the Board of Health to take charge of the Small-pox Hospitals and provide for infectious diseases. The amount was deducted from the estimate of the Department of Charities.

The Controller moved to reduce the appropriation under the head of "Taxes and Assessments," by the sum of $10,000, but the motion was lost, Mr. Green only voting for it.

The Controller also moved to reduce the estimate for the Board of Assessors, from $19,400 to $10,000, but the resolution was lost by a like vote.

A resolution was then offered by the Controller to strike out the item, "$9,000 for salaries and contingencies of the *City Record*," and insert $5,000. He said that he was convinced that the *City Record* machine cost too much at present. The motion was lost, the Mayor and Messrs. Wheeler and Flanagan voting in the negative, and the Controller in the affirmative.

The board then adjourned until noon to-day, when the item for interest on the City debt will be reconsidered. It is understood that Mr. Green will submit a written protest against the attempt to reduce it. The amount originally asked by all the departments for 1875 was $38,693,052 65, the amount formerly allowed by the Board of Apportionment was $36,657,062 85, and the amount of the budget, as rectified by the Board of Aldermen, was $36,864,572 85.

THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen will meet late this afternoon, and the resolution providing for purchasing a site for a new station-house for the Nineteenth Precinct—the present building being considered too unhealthy for use—will be called up again. At the meeting of the board on Monday last the resolution was lost by a vote of 14 to 3, Messrs. Kelly, Murphy, and Theiss being in the negative. Under a rule of the Common Council it requires sixteen votes to pass a motion involving an expenditure of money, hence the fourteen votes cast for the resolution were insufficient. The folly of taking votes on such resolutions when only seventeen members are present, is therefore apparent.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met in the Controller's office yesterday, Mayor Vance in the chair. The following report was presented by Chamberlain Lane:

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

On the 10th inst. the Mayor and Chamberlain were, by vote of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, appointed a committee to examine the securities held by said Commissioners. The Mayor declined to serve, for reasons given in his communication (previously published in the TIMES). The undersigned proceeded to make the examination, as directed, and respectfully reports that, by the accounts of the sinking fund, there should have been, on the first days of the present month, assets amounting to

month, assets amounting to	$26,733,355 84
Less warrants drawn, but not paid at that date	45,492 71
Total	$26,687,863 13

Upon an examination I found that the Commissioners had in their possession, on that date, the following securities:

New-York City and County stocks and bonds	$26,297,928 00
Cash	435,427 84
Total	$26,733,355 84
Less outstanding warrants	$45,492 71
Total	$26,687,863 13

The assets, therefore, correspond precisely with the balances called for by the accounts of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

GEORGE W. LANE, Chamberlain.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

The report was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to draw a warrant in favor of the Chamberlain for $500,000 to pay interest on the City debt, on account of the surplus revenues of the sinking fund for 1874. The board then adjourned.

IMPORTANT BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

OPINION OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD IN THE CASE OF THOMAS M'KEON—WHEN PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY CAN BE DISCONTINUED.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, gave an important decision yesterday in the matter of Thomas McKeon, a bankrupt. In November last the bankrupt filed a voluntary petition and was adjudged a bankrupt by the Register. He then instituted proceedings for a composition with his creditors, under section 17 of the Bankruptcy Amendment act of June 22, 1874. The composition proposed was the payment of thirty cents on the dollar, in cash, in full discharge of all his debts. No time for making the payment was specified. The proposed composition was accepted by the creditors, and confirmed by the court on the 15th inst. The bankrupt now presents a petition to the court in which he states that in order to enable him to comply with the terms of the composition it is necessary he should resume his business, and that it is impossible for him to do so until the proceedings in bankruptcy are discontinued, and his property and books are restored to his possession. He therefore asks that this be done. With the petition he presents a paper signed by a majority in number and amount of his creditors, in which they set forth that they are satisfied that he intends to comply with the composition and join with him in the prayer that the petition shall be granted. Upon these papers the court is asked to make an order that the proceedings in bankruptcy be discontinued, and that the Register, on payment of all fees and expenses, restore to the bankrupt all his property.

The Judge says: Section 14 of the Bankruptcy Amendment act of June 22, 1874, provides that "all proceedings in bankruptcy may be discontinued on reasonable notice and hearing, with the approval of the court, and upon the assent in writing of such debtor, and not less than one-half of his creditors in number and amount; or, in case all the creditors and such debtor assent thereto, such discontinuance shall be ordered and entered; and all parties shall be remitted, in either case, to the same rights and duties existing at the date of the filing of the petition for bankruptcy, except so far as such estate shall have been already administered and disposed of." Although this provision is enacted as an amendment to a section of the bankruptcy statute which applies solely to proceedings in involuntary cases, and although the expression "such debtor" occurring twice in it has relation properly only to "the debtor" just before spoken of, namely, the debtor against whom a petition is filed by creditors, yet, if it were held that the provision applied also to voluntary cases, it would still be necessary, by its express terms, that before a discontinuance could be ordered under it, there should be reasonable notice to all the creditors and a hearing of them, and an approval by the court of the propriety of such discontinuance. In the present case there has been an adjudication of bankruptcy. The property of the bankrupt has passed into the custody of the court, not provisionally merely, but in such wise that all the creditors have, by virtue of the adjudication, a right to require that, unless they all assent to a different course, the proceedings in bankruptcy shall not be discontinued until the property of the bankrupt is substantially applied toward the satisfaction of their debts. In cases where there has been an adjudication, whether voluntary or involuntary, the practice has always been observed not to allow the proceedings to be discontinued without the affirmative assent of all the creditors, unless provision was made to pay in full the debts of all. The new provision of section 14 of the act of 1874 was designed, where applicable, to apply to cases where there had been no adjudication. No legislation was needed for cases of the latter description, for where there had been no adjudication the courts allowed a discontinuance. Moreover, the reference in section 14 to the estate as having been "already administered and disposed of," implies an adjudication.

The judge then proceeded to review the law at considerable length, and concluded by denying the petition. In closing his decision he says: I do not intend to say that where there has been a composition in an involuntary case before adjudication, there must necessarily be a discontinuance, if the petitioning creditors ask it after a composition has been confirmed by the court. Far from it. In any case the matter must be regarded with reference to the status of the case and the property when the resolution for composition was passed, and with reference to the terms of the resolution. But although compositions may be proposed and accepted as well in cases where there has been no adjudication, as in cases where there has been one, yet debtors and creditors must be held to know that the relation of the court to the property and to the creditors and to the proceedings is very different where there has been an adjudication from what it is where there has been no adjudication. This is known when the resolution for composition is acted upon, and its terms can be arranged accordingly, in view of the then actual situation of the property and the proceedings. If, in an involuntary case where there has been no adjudication, but there has been a compromise proposed and accepted, the terms of which have not yet been complied with, the effect of a discontinuance before such may be to deprive the court of summarily enforcing the composition, and also of the power of resuming the bankruptcy proceedings. It is very easy for the court to provide, in the resolution for composition, that there shall be no discontinuance or no surrender of property to the debtor until the terms of the composition have been complied with. In an involuntary case, where there has been no adjudication, the general rule is that there may be a discontinuance without the assent of any creditor except those bringing the petition, and without notice to the creditors. This should be borne in mind when a resolution for composition in such a case is considered.

If it be suggested that these views of the statute may have the effect to embarrass both debtors and creditors, in proceedings for composition in voluntary cases as compared with like proceedings in involuntary cases, it will be found that the statute has other provisions which seem to discriminate, without apparent cause, between voluntary and involuntary proceedings, to the prejudice of the former. It is sufficient to refer to section 9, of the act of 1874, which imposes on voluntary bankrupts, as a condition of their discharge, that they shall pay a certain proportion of their debts, or obtain the assent of a certain portion of the creditors, while it imposes no such condition on involuntary bankrupts; and section 10 of the same act, which in involuntary cases makes void fraudulent conveyances made to creditors within two months, and to other persons within three months, before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, while in voluntary cases those periods are left to be respectively four months and six months. It results from these views that the prayer of the petition must be denied.

POLICE TRIALS.

Commissioner Disbecker yesterday tried fifty complaints against members of the Police force. Patrolmen Graham, Gillespie, and Hess, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were charged with sitting down in the conductors' room of the Cross-town Railroad Depot. They said they had been called in by the Secretary of the company to put out five or six drivers who were disorderly. Mr. J. C. Carey, President of the road, testified that the services of the officers were needed at the depot. Graham and Gellespie were fined two days each, and the complaint against Hess was dismissed. Patrolmen William Stein and Martin Glinn, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were charged with fighting in McCann's grocery store, in Thirtieth street. Both admitted the truth of the charge, and the case was referred to the board. Patrolman George C. Fister, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was charged with drunkenness and insubordination. Sergeant Pickett testified that he found Fister drunk on his post and ordered him to go to the station-house. Fister refused to go, saying that he was able to patrol. Sergeants Coombs and Miller testified that Fister was drunk when he entered the station, and that he staggered around the floor. Fister said that he drank one glass of apple-jack and three tablespoonfuls of ether, to relieve neuralgia, from which he was suffering. The case was referred to the board.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIENDS.

The Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is making preparation for an early commencement of active operations. At its meeting on Tuesday at its office, No. 100 East Twenty-second street, it was decided to have proper cards, containing a notice of the formation of the society, placed conspicuously in all the station-houses, engine-houses, and school-houses, and in all the churches, of every denomination in this City, it being thought that if those who attend these should become interested, and be willing to co-operate, either by becoming members of the organization, or by informing its officers of any acts of cruelty that may come to their knowledge, it would be the means of inaugurating a reform that would gladden the hearts of all good citizens. The subject of the employment of young children to act on the trapeze or perform as acrobats will soon engage the attention of the society. A large number of new members have been elected, and another meeting of the committee will be held on the 28th inst. It is intended to hold a public meeting of the society on the same day, Dec. 28, at 3:30 P. M., at No. 100 East Twenty-second street, corner of Fourth avenue. All who are interested in this great work of humanity are cordially invited to attend.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, George Devere, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE HERO OF THE HOUR.—Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss Lillie Eldridge.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM. ATHLETICS.—MENAGERIE.—MUSEUM.—Open afternoon and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK.—Miss Emma Wetherby, Miss A. E. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—JACK AND JILL (Christmas Pantomime.)

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.—Miss Kitty Soldene.

TERRACE GARDEN.—L. B. LENT'S CIRCUS.—Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO CONCILIATIES.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY.—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Macombe.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

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THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

Among the lobbyists who are working for RUFUS HATCH and STOCKWELL, in this Pacific Mail business, is the too notorious HUGH HASTINGS, of Albany, whose own account of his life and character long ago rendered him familiar to all Albanians. This person, utterly destitute of character or principle, who has grown rich by bribing or being bribed, dares to utter insinuations against men of spotless repute, without, however, daring to express them in a form which would render it possible for anybody to drag him before a court of law, and there compel him to again avow himself, as he did over his own signature in 1843, as a "self-condemned libeler of a man of whom I know no harm, and whose reputation stands unimpeached in a community where he has long resided and is well known." Twenty years have made no change in this libeler's character, except for the worse. Long success in his infamous calling has given him assurance, and he has thus far escaped punishment. He knows well that for any decent journal to carry on a controversy with a ruffian of his stamp is impossible—but we hereby publicly pledge ourselves to take him into a court of justice whenever the law enables us to do so. In the meantime Mr. DAWES' committee ought, if it does its duty, to call him before it and compel him to declare what he knows about the Pacific Mail Company's money spent in lobbying at Albany. This would also afford him an opportunity of plainly making charges against reputable men, if he has any to make, instead of stabbing from behind and in the dark like a coward and an assassin.

We observe that the lobbyists and professional bribe-takers and bribe-givers are dwelling upon a passage in Mr. IRWIN'S testimony before Mr. DAWES' committee, in which IRWIN says that his address while in New-York was known to the editor of this paper. We will not wait for the committee coming here to state that Mr. IRWIN sent to the editor of THE TIMES a card on which he wrote his address, and a line stating that he could be seen at that address; that the editor thereupon sent a reporter to see Mr. IRWIN, and that the result of the interview was published in the news columns; that the editor himself never saw Mr. IRWIN or wrote to him, or had any communication whatever with him, either before, during, or since the time in question. The information which we have published in reference to Pacific Mail scandals has come to us through many different channels, and has been abundantly verified by the testimony taken before the Dawes committee; and we shall, if asked, follow in this case the course we have always adopted—use our own discretion as to whether we shall divulge the names of our correspondents and informants or not. We, a well-known journal, owning property in this City of New-York, standing open to be sued by any man or corporation, are responsible for what we have published, and we accept the responsibility to the full. So far as we at present believe, we have not published a line which is not strictly true, and we do not propose to shift our own responsibility on to the shoulders of correspondents or contributors. So now Mr. HATCH and his lobbyists may go to work; but when they have done they will find that we have by no means done with them.

The informal votes in the House of Representatives yesterday, on the question of proceeding to the consideration of the Finance bill, show that the bill has an excellent chance of being passed. There appears to be a quite unexpected unanimity of opinion among Republicans in the House about the advisability of pledging the party to a policy of resumption. The Democrats are preparing to resist that determination by the same kind of devices to which they resorted in the Senate. It will be opposed by one section of the opposition on the ground that it is inflation in disguise, while another will oppose it because under its provisions the doom of inflation will be sealed. Both will be united only in the attempt to deprive the Republicans of the credit of originating the most essential measure of national policy which the necessities of the times demand.

The ignorance and misrepresentation which have been manifested in the criticisms upon this bill by opposition newspapers are fairly illustrated in the comments of the *Tribune* upon the provision for silver resumption. That paper starts with the statement that "the small silver coin of the United States commands from ninety-three to ninety-six cents in gold per dollar," and thence arrives at the conclusion that at the current premium on gold a silver dollar would be worth 103 7-10 cents in paper, and would, therefore, be found impossible to keep in circulation at par with currency. Had the *Tribune* gone no further for its information than the report of the Director of the Mint, it would have found that the current quotations for silver coin are simply due to its scarcity, and that the moment the market is freely supplied, the price of silver will sink to its bullion value. That value, as any one who attempts to discuss such a subject ought to know, is 112½ cents per ounce, standard, or 90½ cents to the dollar of our subsidiary silver coin. It may be necessary to remind blundering critics like the *Tribune* that while the American silver dollar weighs 412½ grains, the half-dollar weighs only 192 grains—quarters and dimes being in proportion, according to the act of 1853. The uniform fineness of our silver coin is nine-tenths or 900-1,000, as the technical denomination has it. These are elementary truths, though apparently not yet reached by a paper which can gravely argue that with gold at its present premium "enterprising individuals" would secure a profit of three to five per cent. "on all the small change they could collect and sell to the brokers." The fact is, that the legitimate demand of Texas and California for silver coin having been supplied, silver would be at par with currency, while gold is at a premium of ten per cent. Once converted into coin it cannot be reconverted into bullion except at a loss, and after allowing for the influence of free coinage it is simply nonsense to assume that under the Sherman bill we should not be able to retain every dollar of silver change turned out by the Mints.

It is not particularly creditable to the Board of Apportionment that they should have voted to increase the "contingencies" of the Mayor's office from $2,500 to $7,500. Mayor HAVEMEYER found the former sum too much, and there can be no possible reason why Mayor WICKHAM should be intrusted with the spending of three times that amount for perfectly indefinite purposes. The same spirit of lax economy was shown in voting down the resolution to reduce the item for salaries and contingencies of the *City Record* from $9,000 to $5,000. This publication was started for the purpose of preventing the disgraceful jobbery which had become attached to Corporation advertising. At the rate at which its expenses are growing, there is some danger that it may become as palpable an abuse as the system which it was designed to terminate.

We have heard so much about judgments against the City that it is refreshing to find that the current seems to have turned the other way. We lately adverted to the very important decision obtained by Mr. HAWKINS on the ground of the unconstitutionality of a certain class of provisions in the annual tax levies. Another very efficient legal representative of the City, Mr. JAMES C. CARTER, has succeeded in vindicating the right of the City to contest the swindling armory leases under which the tax-payers have been robbed for so many years. Controller GREEN has steadily refused payment of these claims in the face of the virulent opposition of the Board of Supervisors. The case of SIMPSON against the Mayor, &c., was decided yesterday by Judge LAWRENCE, and affirms the position taken by the Controller. The action was brought to recover $18,000 of unpaid rent on the lease of the building known as Glass Hall. The lease was declared invalid and a verdict directed in favor of the City. It appears that a large number of claims of the same character are pending, and it is said that this decision, if sustained, will represent a saving to the City of at least half a million of dollars.

Lieut. WHEELER, of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, in his address before the Geographical Society last night, very clearly summed up the work of the important survey which he has lately conducted in the Far West. The territory which his explorations have covered is embraced in the political divisions of Utah, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado. The work has been confined to a geological and topographical survey, though many less prominent scientific interests are affected by the results which the expedition brings back. These results, of course, cannot now be properly made public, as they are in the keeping of the Government; but, as frequent letters in these columns will attest, the exploration has been one of real and practical value. It ties together the old routes of governmental survey, and binds in one intelligent whole the work of successive expeditions, from the early adventure of LEWIS and CLARKE to the present time. Lieut. WHEELER'S narrative shows that a valuable contribution will be made to our knowledge of our own country, when his full report shall finally be accessible to the public.

On the whole, the Havana newspapers seem to be very well satisfied with the tone of President GRANT'S Message, so far as it relates to Cuba. They were not imposed upon by any spurious and bellicose summary of that document. TIMES correspondence from Havana, herewith printed, exhibits a public sentiment, which is conciliatory toward the United States, and deprecatory with reference to any intention to consider us belligerently disposed. The explanation of the *Diario* is that the "six years' strife," which the President said had desolated the island, is due to the fact that it is easier to whip 1,000 men in the field than 100 in the bush. This is all discussed with good nature, and it is refreshing to find, for once, a moderate discussion of an American official document touching Cuban affairs.

Some adequate idea of the distressed condition of New-Orleans may be gained from the fact—lately published by a trustworthy statistician there—that twenty-five per cent. of the male adults in that city are without employment. Of course, this crowd of idle and hard-pressed people is filled with chronic discontent, and is much more readily agitated by the political excitements rife in the Louisiana capital than it would be if commerce were brisk and labor plenty. Hundreds of people are getting desperate because there seems little prospect of a change which shall bring them the work, trade, and money needed to support their families. Conservative and carpet-bagger alike are dreading the approach of the wolf to the door much more acutely than is agreeable. The men who precipitate another struggle in New-Orleans, in the present condition of the public temper there, will incur a more than usually grave responsibility.

In spite of the warnings and prohibitions of the Government, avaricious gold-seekers have defiantly pushed their way into the Black Hills country. Gen. ORD, commanding the Department of the Platte, has been obliged to send a company of cavalry to expel one party, and some of the Northwestern newspapers are hinting that others are already securely inside the forbidden circle. The rigor of the season makes any attempt at prospecting in the Black Hills region very hazardous, and the well-known hostility of the Indians ought to deter any but those possessed with the devouring thirst for gold. Those who put in circulation the inflammatory stories of rich mining fields in the Black Hills have a good deal to answer for.

THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

We took occasion, the other day, in alluding to the political advantages which the Republican Party might gain from boldly attempting to carry out a policy of resumption, to suggest that the Democratic Party would, by such an act on the part of the Republicans, be greatly embarrassed and demoralized. It has been the hope up to the present moment of the Democratic leaders to nurse the financial issue, and to make it, if possible, the principal one in the Presidential campaign of 1876. If they could have done this, and could have ranged their party on the side of hard money, they might have won to their ranks precisely the Republicans who now most distrust them, viz.: those who regard the resumption of specie payments as more important than anything else. If the Republicans should now neglect this question, this class would become disgusted, and would be quite ready to sustain the Democrats if the latter managed to plant themselves steadfastly on the right side. From such a transfer the Democrats would make a double gain. They would weaken the Republicans numerically and morally, and they would assume a part, as financial reformers, which would quite throw into the background their very unsatisfactory record on other matters. Looking at the matter purely from the standpoint of partisan advantage, we should say that there was not much room for doubt that a determined committal of the Republican Party to a decisive measure of resumption would be the one thing which the Democrats, above all others, would *not* desire.

Should the Republicans, on the other hand, yet allow the Democrats to take the lead in the resumption of specie payments—should they leave the matter open until the meeting of the next Congress, they would, unless we are greatly mistaken, find the Democrats quite ready to take advantage of such an error. The Democratic leaders would pass through the House, without much trouble, as a party measure, some plan of resumption. In the Senate — where their vote will be considerably larger than it is now — they could probably obtain sufficient reinforcements from the resumptionists, to send the measure to the President, who would be compelled, by the requirements of consistency, and we may say frankly, by the requirements of the highest duty as well, to sign it. The Democratic Party would then occupy a position a great deal better than any it has occupied since its overthrow in 1860. It would be definitely identified with a measure of supreme importance, and of the greatest benefit to the country. Instead of being, as the party long has been, the object of merited suspicion, and indorsed only with hesitation as an escape from a worse evil, it would be an object of just admiration as a party led by statesmen able to see, and courageous enough to follow the course demanded by the highest national interests. There would be an end to the epithet Bourbon, as characterizing the Democracy, which would have shown that it is capable both of forgetting and of learning. It would no longer be a party of the past, but of the future, and with new aims, new principles, new impulses, would be able to enter with great confidence the contest which this country must wage sooner or later for the readjustment of the relations of the Government to material interests.

Another consequence which would be likely to flow from allowing the Democrats to lead the way to resumption would be the strengthening, to an indefinite extent, of the hands of the Republican inflationists by the inevitable adhesion to the Republican organization of the Democratic inflationists. We are not prepared to say that there are not some very sincere men among those of our party who support the inflationists' notions; but it will be hardly denied that as a rule this class does not include the safest or the most intelligent of Republican politicians. It has been led, notoriously, by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and neither he nor most of his associates can be reasonably desired as leaders by sensible Republicans. And the recruits we should get from the Democrats, should the latter take a decided position for specie payments, and discard their inflationists, would not be a great acquisition. The change would, beyond a question, lower the tone and the power of the party. We should lose many good men and gain many bad ones.

This matter, we beg to suggest, assumes a very different aspect this year from that which it wore last year. Then we could afford, as things looked, to leave a good deal to time, because it appeared as if time enough would be given us to work out the problem of specie payments without much regard to the Democratic policy. That policy was not then so clearly shaped as it now is, nor did the party have any prospect of being able to carry out a policy of its own on the subject. This has all been changed. We are paying the penalty of procrastination, and what we might have done at leisure last session, and reaped all the benefit of, we must now do rapidly, if at all, and not be sure of harvesting much return after all, but with almost a certainty of ruin if we do not do something decisive. The Democratic Party may get a chance, with good management, to carry out its policy, and that policy its ablest, and, we may say, its most successful leaders, are determined to make one of resumption. The Republicans cannot afford to stand idly by and see the greatest opportunity ever offered a party to serve the country go floating by into the hands of their opponents, eagerly waiting to grasp it.

NEW-YORK'S DANGER.

The competition waging between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the so-called "Saratoga combination" of trunk lines in freight business, may be a more serious matter for New-York than is commonly believed. We already hear of large importing-houses where scores of letters are received each day from the interior, requesting the transmission of freight via Baltimore. This does not mean, it should be remembered, merely the shipment from this City of freight to Baltimore, and then to the West. It signifies rather that certain foreign importations will be landed directly in Baltimore from sea-going vessels. It signifies also, if the practice be continued, that every large New-York importing-house must have a branch in Baltimore, or an agency, and in time, if the latter city retain her superior advantages, the parent-house will be transferred to Baltimore, and the branch remain here. In other words, New-York remaining the financial centre, or London of the country, Baltimore will become a kind of Liverpool. But with a transference of commerce will pass many other branches of business, which connect with commerce, and real estate especially will feel the loss. The immense values to land in this City are given by their use for jobbing-houses and by dwellings for those whom commerce and business have enriched. If, however, the great importing-houses emigrate, or have their main business in Baltimore, other kinds of business will follow, and the price of land must come down.

New-York, to be sure, must always be a financial centre and a great manufacturing City, and, with its increasing advantages, a favorite residence for the wealthy, but it is certainly among the possibilities that the height of its commercial growth has been reached, as compared with other American cities. And yet nothing is more difficult than to convince the native New-Yorker that anything can threaten the pre-eminence of his City. There is certainly among our merchants and leading citizens a stolidity on this question of the future success of New-York which is entirely opposed to their alertness in their private matters. One would think there had been no prominent commercial capitals in the past which had lost commerce and their position, and, finally, all but the remains of their past wealth—no Venice, or Amsterdam, or Nuremberg.

For the danger here does not lie in the superior economy or efficiency of one competing railroad, or in the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad can carry freight for thirty-five cents, against forty-five cents on the trunk lines. It is much deeper. It comes in fact from the peculiar elements which govern this City. In other words, New-York is in danger of her proud commercial supremacy, because persons direct her councils who have no share or lot in her success or her wealth. From beginning to end the merchant is treated in New-York as if, (as was once said by a certain official,) "his interests were the direct opposite of those of the Government." He has no conveniences for landing his goods; he is delayed in storing them; he is taxed tremendously by local authorities for having his offices and store-houses here; he has no rapid means of transferring goods from ship to railroad, or *vice versa*. All the minor conveniences of business are deficient, and his only advantage is that this is the financial centre, and hither come his customers.

Baltimore is said to be the reverse of all this. Goods can be transferred from steamer direct to the railroad, and the reverse. Local taxation is light. Every convenience is offered the merchant and shipper. And the result is said to be that heavy freight can be landed and sent from Baltimore to Cincinnati for the same expense which it costs to get it through New-York. Such a condition of things, of course, is a tremendous weight upon New-York in the race. But so great are the natural advantages of our emporium, that all these obstacles could be overcome, if we had a City Government which understood our difficulties and steadily attempted to remove them. We ought to have respectable docks, and railroads landing freight on the water's edge, and every facility offered to the shipper and merchant in handling their goods, and a taxation which should bear lightly on the companies making their termini here.

A Common Council and Mayor who appreciated what our City ought to be and could be, could speedily make a very different emporium of it, and place it above all danger of competition.

PACIFIC MAIL AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Congress at its session in the Winter of 1864-5 authorized the Post Office Department to contract for a monthly mail, carried by American-built steamers, between San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, and China. Although sealed proposals for this service were to be advertised for, and due competition was to be allowed, it was well understood that the contract would be finally awarded to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The representatives of that corporation pressed the matter upon Congress, prepared the details of the bill, and compiled the statistical matter that was used in Congressional debates. The service was not to begin until September, 1867, and the compensation was to be $500,000 per annum for twelve round trips. At that time Mr. ALLAN MCLANE was President of the company, and the stock stood firmly in the market. The project of a Transpacific line of steamers was very generally approved by the press and people, and the prospect of a speedy establishment of such an enterprise was hailed with great enthusiasm in California, where the people were impatiently waiting for the completion of the Pacific Railroad, then under process of construction.

On the first day of January, 1867, several months before the contract time, the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company dispatched the *Colorado* from San Francisco to China and Japan. This was considered an event of the greatest importance for the future of China, Japan, and Eastern Asia in general. It was duly celebrated in San Francisco and elsewhere with much effusion. This first steamer of the new line was built of wood, with side-wheels, and was about 3,000 tons burden. In March, of that year, a statement of the Pacific Mail Company showed the value of its property, inclusive of cash on hand, to be about $37,000,000. The net earnings for the first quarter of 1867 were placed at $900,000, of which $600,000 was paid in dividends, and $300,000 was set apart for contingent expenses of maintaining the new China line. At that time the stock was quoted at $130 in the market, but an officer of the company, in the course of an investigation ordered by the Legislature of this State, declared that he still held his stock at $150. In February, 1867, Congress released the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from its obligation to stop at Honolulu, on condition that a branch mail line should be maintained between San Francisco and that port, without any additional subsidy. Subsequently the company was released from this obligation also, and Congress annually appropriated $75,000 for the Honolulu mail service.

In the Winter of 1869-70, while Mr. MCLANE was yet President of the company, Congress was asked to authorize the increase of the mail service to China and Japan. It was proposed to make semi-monthly trips instead of monthly, and to double the subsidy, making it $1,000,000 per year. Mr. R. B. IRWIN was put in charge of the matter at Washington, having been recalled from the San Francisco agency for that purpose. Not much progress was made however, and the bill did not pass until the Spring of 1872. In the Post Office Appropriation bill, approved June 1, 1872, was a clause authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the additional service for ten years, beginning with Oct. 1, 1873. The contract for the original monthly service dated for ten years from 1867. The law of 1872 provided, among other things, that the ships to be used should be of iron, of American construction, and not less than 4,000 tons burden. The contract was, of course, awarded to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and the semi-monthly trips had already been begun. In the meantime, ALDEN B. STOCKWELL had become President of the company, by a combination of stock operations, and the large expenditures of the company in Washington to secure the additional appropriation of $500,000 were made during his term of office.

Congress was expected at this present session to appropriate $500,000 for half the service performed by the Pacific Mail Company, the other $500,000 having been already appropriated. But it is objected that the contract authorized by the law of 1872 has lapsed, on account of the failure of the company to put on the line the ships required by the statute. The contract calls for vessels of four thousand tons burden, to be ready Oct. 1, 1873. They were not ready at that time, and the mails were carried in ships of a lower class. Attorney General WILLIAMS has written an elaborate opinion on the subject, in which he maintains that the essential conditions of the contract have been fulfilled, that the failure of the company to be ready with their new ships at the appointed time should not work forfeiture of the contract, and that the new iron vessels should be accepted by the Government and the additional subsidy be paid. Congress may now refuse to make any appropriation for this extra service, on the ground that the contract has lapsed; and this would probably throw the question into the courts. Or it may repeal the law of 1872 granting the subsidy of $500,000 for the additional service; or it may absolutely repeal all the laws relating to the subject, withdrawing all subsidies from the line to Japan and China. This statement shows how it became necessary for the Steam-ship Company to watch Congress at each session. A movement looking to a defeat of either of the annual subsidies might be made at any time. The contract made under the laws of 1865 (with its subsequent amendments) contemplated the expenditure of $500,000 per year for ten years; the law of 1872 authorized the expenditure of a like sum for a similar period, making a grand total of $10,000,000. It was worth fighting for, the agents of the company said; but the extravagant outlays in Washington under the STOCKWELL administration, it was thought at the time, were designed for immediate effect upon the stock market, which was to be influenced by the final securing of the coveted additional subsidy.

RIGHTS OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

An announcement of considerable interest to the gentlemen who, on the occasion of declaration of war between nations, are called upon to become war correspondents, has been recently made in connection with the conference on the rules of warfare. At this conference, which was held in Brussels some months since, Russia is said to have shown a disposition to accord to journalists many privileges beyond those which they have heretofore received in camps and at royal head-quarters. We do not learn that the other powers represented evinced any inclination to take new measures for the alleviation of the many woes of special correspondents; but an agitation of the subject would doubtless result in much good. The status of a journalist who, as a non-combatant, accompanies or follows armies, lives at extemporized courts in conquered countries, gallops with cavalry and plods with infantry, that he may have definite and correct impressions of all events, should be so clearly defined that he is not in imminent danger of losing his life at the hands of suspicious soldiers, or of being detained in durance because he is denounced by some subaltern whose dignity is only equaled by his zeal. The correspondents, whether envoys from the great journals of England and America, from the voluminous and gossiping chronicles of Vienna, or from the Japanese press, should all be accorded equal facilities, immunity from constant annoyance and arrests, and freedom to pursue their avocations without censorship, within reasonable bounds; and this end can be secured only by means of a convention between all nations likely to play a part in the theatre of war. The sooner this is done, the more perfect and complete will become that "abstract and brief chronicle of the time" which correspondents aim to furnish to readers of the daily press, and which they succeed in doing with remarkable skill and precision.

When the grave old soldiers and planners of campaigns, who have for half a century been studying how to upset the equilibrium of Europe, get together and begin to discuss the final arrangement of a code by which civilized nations are expected to be guided in the pursuance of warfare, there may be some grumbling if the status of journalists is brought up. The mass of European Generals can hardly conceive how a writer can possibly have the audacity to ask more than to remain in camp or with an army on sufferance. Some of the most intelligent and courteous of the Prussian military chiefs were wont, during the last war, to speak of "newspaper writers, sutlers, and other camp followers," in the same breath. The great LE BOEUF, in the insolence of his conceit and self-confidence, in the Summer of 1870, promulgated an order that no correspondents should accompany the French army into Prussia. The Crown Prince, when quartered near the French frontier, willingly permitted to join his staff such gentlemen connected with the press as came to him well recommended, conscious that nothing but good could result from such a concession; but there came a peremptory order from Berlin that he should dismiss all thoughts of taking writers with him; and it was not until the war was well begun that the Germans saw the necessity of letting the outside world know, through its deputies, how they carried on war. Correspondents encountered as many perils as though they had really been hostile spies. They were repeatedly subjected, even after they were armed with permissions and passports innumerable, to quite as bad treatment as was accorded to captured combatants; and that they generally escaped out of the dangers into which they from time to time fell was due quite as much to their own ingenuity as to any consideration which the military people bestowed upon their profession.

A few very simple regulations, agreed upon by the powers which propose to form a code of articles for the government of civilized warfare, could so arrange the matter of correspondence from armies that no indiscretions need shock the overstrained nerves of commanding Generals, and no dangers beyond those to which correspondents voluntarily expose themselves need be encountered by them. There is no reason why people who write for the press should not be allowed to accompany a hostile army anywhere. They always pay their own expenses, take care of themselves, and never demand any special protection which they are not entitled to. If they choose to throw themselves into a battle, they cannot expect to be sheltered from hot shot, and must, with the rest, run the risk of being "potted;" but so long as they are reasonably prudent, and are properly vouched for before they join camp, there is no occasion to treat them otherwise than with the largest liberty. There are times in the exigencies of war, when reporters are to be kept in the background; but there is never any difficulty in accomplishing that, during a campaign, when Generals are endowed with arbitrary power. Correspondents sometimes stray between the lines of armies, and thus naturally subject themselves to suspicion; but this rarely happens, especially in great wars. "The rights of journalists" is by no means an insignificant article in the much-needed code which is now before the warriors of Europe. Those warriors will never regard with extreme affection the gentlemen who sometimes presume rather freely to criticise them, and who always pretend to miraculous nicety of information; but they are much more ready to do them justice, and to give them something like a welcome to the tented field, than they were before the mighty series of wars which have occurred in America and Europe since 1860. They now have a chance to show just how much liberty they are willing, in future, to allow the chroniclers of their deeds.

ARREST OF A GANG OF NEGRO RAILROAD ROBBERS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 23.—Last week William Kingsbury, Jordan Ivey, Van Hatfield, Henry Wood, Carey Yound, and Vincent Petty, all colored, were arrested at West Point, Miss., for systematic robbery of freight cars on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. All of them are prominent colored men. Petty being County Treasurer, and Ivey an Alderman. They have been operating for a long time, and it is supposed that their robberies amount to many thousands of dollars.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH REPRESENTATION OF "THE GILDED AGE."

The Park Theatre was literally crammed from pit to dome last evening on the occasion of the one hundredth representation of Mark Twain's American drama of "The Gilded Age." The interest which of late has been associated with the effort to establish a purely American drama representing American character in its various existing phases, and racy of the soil, has centred round the production of "The Gilded Age," and the success of the play has been a cause of general gratification. Since its first recital, the piece has received every evidence of public appreciation, and the quaint eccentricities of good-natured and wildly-speculative *Col. Sellers*, with his visionary schemes for the creation of millions, have secured for themselves a permanent place in the memory of theatre-goers. The performance last evening was distinguished by several novel features, and bouquets and satin programmes were distributed in celebration of the occasion. The piece was played as usual, and in response to repeated calls the author, Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, delivered an address, replete with humor in speech and gesture. He warmly expressed his sense of gratitude for the public appreciation of the play, and on retiring he was loudly cheered. Mr. John T. Raymond also expressed the gratitude of the actors for the recognition their efforts to please had received, and generously attributed the success of the piece, not to any merit of his own, but to the excellences inherent to the play itself. After the fourth act, Mark Twain was called before the curtain and was loudly applauded. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this call, for it gives me an opportunity to testify my appreciation of the vast compliment which the Metropolis has paid to Mr. Raymond and me in approving of our efforts to the very substantial extent of filling this house for us a hundred nights in succession. After such praise as this from the first city in the land it would be useless for me to try to pretend that we are not feeling a good deal "set up," so I shall not pretend anything of the kind. We feel a good deal vainer than any body would want to confess. [Laughter.] I learned through the newspapers that I was to make a speech here to-night, and so I went hard to work, as I always do, to try and do the very best I possibly could on this occasion. I was determined to do it; I went at it faithfully, but when I came to look critically into this matter I found that I shouldered a pretty heavy contract. [Laughter.] I found I shouldered a very heavy contract because there is only one topic that is proper to be discussed on this platform at this time, and that is this play and these actors and all the success which this play has met. Very well, that is an excellent subject—for somebody else. [Laughter.] It is right for an outsider, or for somebody not connected with the concern, but for me, the dramatist, to praise these actors of mine, to praise this play of mine, and this success of ours—that would not come gracefully from me. There would be a little egotism in it. Neither can I criticise and abuse the actors, for I don't want to. I could abuse the play, but I have better judgment, [laughter and applause,] and I cannot praise these actors of mine right here in their hearing and before their faces, for that would make anybody with flesh and blood unhappy, and, indeed, to praise them would be like praising the members of my own family and glorifying the lady who does our washing. [Laughter.] And the more I think of this matter, the more I see the difficulty of the position, until I find myself in a condition I once before experienced. [Mr. Twain here recited from his published work, *Roughing It*, the sketch, "A Genuine Mexican Plug," in a spirit of dry humor which convulsed the audience with laughter. The incident referred to was his unhappy experience with a Mexican horse, in which he came to grief.] Through that adventure, he continued, through that misfortune I lost the faculty of speech; for twenty-four hours I was absolutely speechless, and this is the second time that that has occurred. [Applause.]

Mr. John T. Raymond, the *Col. Sellers* of the piece, was loudly called before the curtain. He quickly appeared with the expression of *Sellers* when proclaiming a prospective gain of millions, and his manner provoked much merriment. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: After acting one hundred nights in this house, I don't feel like playing a new part and playing it badly, which I certainly should if I attempted to say I was not very much pleased at the reception you have given me. It is not a very grateful or easy task to try to be funny or witty, after Mr. Twain, but any man would be happy on such an occasion as this, and after what you have done for me, why should I not be happy? I want to thank you for a great many things, but especially for your constant appreciation of my efforts to please. Of one thing I can assure you: that Mr. Twain's play would not have amounted to much if he had not found a man to act the part and other men to appreciate it. [Laughter.] (That was such a success I don't know what next to say.) [Alaugh.] But I want to thank you over and over again for your kind recognition of our labors. The success of this piece is due to the management of the theatre, and I beg here to publicly thank Messrs. Stuart and Fulton for their efforts to do everything toward the success of the play. [Applause.] The little Park Theatre is now one of the institutions of the City, and I am heartily glad of it for Mr. Stuart's sake. He deserves it, and I trust that *Col. Sellers* will be one of the institutions of your country; and if the people of the United States treat me half as well as you have done I am perfectly satisfied it will be all right. Once more let me thank you. Let me extend my sincere acknowledgments to the genius who conceived the character of *Col. Sellers*, to the generous public who have welcomed it, and to the press which has recognized so liberally all our efforts to give proper effect to American character and place it on a self-sustaining basis. [Applause.]

Mr. Raymond was retiring when a bottle of Col. Sellers' famous Oriental Optical Eye-water was presented to him. He took it, and said: "Take it internally, externally, and eternally, and there is millions in it." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Stuart, the manager, was also called for, but did not appear, and the performance then continued.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

It can never be said that P. T. Barnum does not strive to afford his patrons an effective and varied entertainment. The frequent changes of programme and numerous additions to the curiosities at the Hippodrome during the current season vouch for the manager's enterprise, and deserve well of the public. Still, it is just to say that all previous efforts of the great showman have been eclipsed by his latest—the production of "Blue Beard." This piece was first witnessed last night, and gave the greatest satisfaction. It is styled a "Grand Dramatic and Equestrian Spectacular Pantomime." A mere review of its marvelous elements would take up more space than can be conveniently spared. But fairness demands a special reference to a few of the many striking features presented. The terrible history of the loves, murders, and final discomfiture of the villainous polygamist with the azure whiskers were gorgeously depicted, his ruthless separation of two young loving moors—*Fatima the Peerless* and *Selim the Bold*—was pathetically though pantomimically told, and the high-handed wooer—the Great Bashaw *Blue Beard*—carried off the lady in presence of several hundred gayly dressed villagers and soldiers, and amid the clangor of jarring shields and brazen trumpets, despite her tears and her affianced husband's protestations. Immediately after the cruel proceeding this heartless husband of many wives took his last prize to her new home in his castle, which rose from the centre of the arena at the sound of the gong, and there was represented the sad episode of woman's curiosity, its punishment and *Blue Beard's* downfall. He gave *Fatima* the key to the secret chamber, which she entered, though forbidden to do so, and where she saw the headless spouses of her stern lord. He returned, and detected her disobedience by the blood-stain on the key. Then followed the thrilling scene between husband and wife, the latter's prayers for respite, and the succor its concession brought her in the person of the faithful *Selim*, whose trusty sword and followers rescued the condemned *Fatima*, and put a stop to *Blue Beard's* machinations against womankind in general. This well-known narrative was magnificently illustrated, and was presented with all its original music. An immense ballet of efficient coryphées, with Mlle. Cora Adriana as the *première* and *Columbine*, and a well-trained chorus, contributed much to the success of the spectacle. But its crowning feature was the appearance of gray-bearded Santa Claus in a sleigh laden with toys and drawn by genuine reindeer. He rode several times around the track during the harlequinade, and finally alighted to fill the stockings of some sleeping children, just as he is expected to do by so many to-night. A grand masquerade and display of fire-works concluded this the *plus de resistance* of the programme. The remainder consisted of Indian riding and foot-racing, chariot and hurdle races, and acrobatic performances. To-day Ex-Gov. Arny, of New-Mexico, will visit the Hippodrome in the afternoon with a delegation of Nauvoo Indians.

KING KALAKAUA.

HIS ARRIVAL AND PUBLIC RECEPTION IN THIS CITY.

HOSPITALITIES TENDERED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL AND ACCEPTED BY THE KING—THE DINNER AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL—PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

His Majesty King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, left Washington yesterday morning for this City, by the 9:23 Baltimore and Potomac train. Secretary Fish and other members of the Cabinet accompanied the King in the President's carriage to the railroad station, where they took leave of him. The train was due at Jersey City at 3:50 P. M., and the Joint Committee of the Common Council took the necessary measures to meet his Majesty at the railroad station, and to tender to him the hospitalities of the City. This committee, consisting of Aldermen McCafferty, Gilon, and Koch, and Assistant Aldermen Brucks and Keating, accompanied by Gen. Pinckney, Clerk of the Common Council, arrived at Jersey City at 3:30 P. M., with several carriages in which to convey the King and his suite to the Windsor Hotel, where the Reception Committee had engaged a suite of rooms for his Majesty's use. Mayor Vance, Alderman Van Schaick, Alderman Billings, and other members of the Common Council went to the Windsor Hotel to receive his Majesty on his arrival. The officials of the Pennsylvania Depot at Jersey City placed the ladies' waiting-room at the disposal of the Reception Committee, and on the arrival of the train his Majesty was conveyed to the reception-room, where the members of the Common Council and other gentlemen were in waiting. The moment the King entered all heads were at once uncovered, and Mr. Odell, the Consul at this port for the Sandwich Islands, introduced Alderman McCafferty to his Majesty. The Alderman, as Chairman of the committee, read the following address:

YOUR MAJESTY: When the Government and people of the City of New-York first learned of your Majesty's intended visit to the United States they did not fail to recognize that you thereby desired to acquire by personal observation a more intimate knowledge of the people and institutions of a nation that has ever evinced the warmest friendship toward your Majesty's people. Though we have not yet celebrated the first centenary of our national existence, we have already grown from a population of 3,000,000 to nearly 45,000,000. Our flag covers a territory extending from ocean to ocean, and floats on every sea over the globe. Our manufactures embrace every article known to civilization. Our commercial and agricultural prosperity are unexampled in the history of nations. Under the providence of God we owe all our blessings to the liberality of our government, the freedom of our press, the enlightenment of our people, and the welcome extended to the oppressed of other nationalities who, finding a home among us, have materially aided in developing the vast resources of these States, and in placing them in the proud position they occupy among the nations. I address your Majesty on the soil of New-Jersey, to which we have come to meet you from our own State of New-York. Close as have been the relations between these sister States, let me express the firm hope that the relations between your Majesty's Government and people and our own may continue to be as close, as continuous, as beneficent. As Chairman of a committee appointed under a joint resolution of both branches of the Municipal Legislature of New-York City, to receive your Majesty, mine is the pleasing duty on this occasion, of bidding you a right hearty welcome, and of extending to your Majesty and suite the freedom and hospitalities of the City of New-York.

The King appeared to be quite robust and in perfect health, and it was only when he attempted to reply to the address that it was noticed that he was suffering from a very bad cold, so bad that the few words he uttered could scarcely be heard by those who were quite close to him. He was understood to say that he accepted with "much feeling" the hospitality tendered to him by the City. Alderman McCafferty then introduced the members of the committee to the King, and said that he awaited his Majesty's pleasure. After a brief consultation, the King and suite were conveyed to their carriages, in waiting at the depot, where a large crowd of spectators had assembled, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the Royal visitor. The first carriage contained the King, Alderman McCafferty, and Gen. Pinckney; the second, Govs. Dominis and Kapena, of the Sandwich Islands, with Alderman Gilon and William N. Armstrong, formerly class-mate of the King at Honolulu; the third, Judge Allen, Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands, Consul Odell, and Assistant Alderman Brucks; the fourth, Commissioner Carter, Minister Pierce, and Assistant Alderman Keating and Kreps, and the fifth carriage was occupied by Capt. Whitney, of the United States Army; Capt. Temple, United States Navy, and Alderman Koch. The carriages crossed over to this City by the Cortlandt street Ferry, and they were received by the Independent Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Klein, and by a detachment of mounted police. The carriages were driven through Cortlandt street to Broadway, thence to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue, to the Windsor Hotel, at Forty-sixth street, which they reached a little before 5 o'clock. All along the route thousands of persons lined the sidewalks; the windows in most houses were well filled with spectators, and hundreds kept up a running race with the carriages until they reached Fourteenth street, after which the crowd along the remainder of the route was not large. There was a large assemblage in waiting outside the hotel, but a number of Police preserved order and made a clear passage to the hotel for the King and those who accompanied him. The corridors and halls were filled with a fashionable crowd, which appeared quite as eager to see his Majesty as those who lined the streets. The King and suite were received in one of the drawing rooms by Mayor Vance, who in a few words tendered the hospitality of the City to the King, and hoped he would make himself at home and as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Alderman McCafferty here introduced other members of the Common Council to his Majesty, including Aldermen Van Schaick and Billings, after which the King retired to his private room to dress for dinner.

The King and suite, with Alderman Van Schaick, Alderman McCafferty, and Assistant Alderman Strack, dined in a private room at 7 o'clock. Mayor Vance made his apologies to His Majesty for not being able to remain, as he had important business of a public nature to transact, and he, therefore, requested Alderman Van Schaick to take his place. During dinner, the King said he was much pleased with his visit to this country, and with the receptions which have been given him. He was anxious to become acquainted with the manner in which the public institutions of this country were managed, and that was the chief reason which led to his visit. After dinner several gentlemen who had met the King in the Sandwich Islands, called upon his Majesty, but with the exception of Commissioner Wales, of the Dock Department, no prominent public man called during the evening. At 9:30 P. M. Grafulla's Band arrived in front of the hotel to serenade the King, and in a few minutes the sidewalks in the vicinity of the building were thronged with a large multitude. The band struck up the Hawaiian National Hymn, and the King and his suite, with the members of the Common Council, made their appearance on the balcony. The band also played the King's March and several other airs, after which the King bowed his acknowledgments and the crowd dispersed. His Majesty then retired to his rooms for the night.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council soon after met to arrange the programme for to-day, and, after an interchange of views between Alderman McCafferty, Alderman Gilon, Alderman Van Schaick and others, it was agreed to give the King and suite a sleigh-ride in the Central Park at 9 o'clock this morning, that they should next visit the Female Normal College, and afterward a photographic establishment, to be named by the committee to-day, and have the King's likeness taken. The committee further desired to visit the various public Exchanges in the afternoon, commencing after 12 o'clock at the Produce Exchange, then the Cotton Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Stock Exchange. Aldermen Van Schaick, Gilon, and Kehr, were appointed a subcommittee to see this arrangement carried out. The Committee next discussed the propriety of taking his Majesty to one of the theatres in the evening, and it was agreed to visit Booth's Theatre, the proprietors of which had extended an invitation to his Majesty and suite through Alderman Gilon. Indeed, the committee had notified Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer that King Kallakua and suite would visit Booth's Theatre this evening, accompanied by the Aldermen, Mayor Vance, and the resident Consul of the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Odell. The managers also had invited the Mayor elect and the whole of the Common Council.

An invitation was received from Senator Benedict inviting the King to visit the Museum of the Historical Society, in Second avenue and Eleventh street, but no action was taken on it. The committee said that the King's time was limited, as he could not remain here beyond Monday or Tuesday next, and he was desirous of visiting the charitable and educational institutions before going to institutions of a private character. A subcommittee was appointed to wait upon his Majesty and announce the programme agreed to and to get his approval of the same, but the King having retired for the night, they were unable to see him. On consultation with his suite, however, the programme, with the exception of going to Booth's Theatre, was accepted by them on the part of his Majesty. As regards the theatre, they said the King had promised, before he left Washington, to go to the Grand Opera-house this evening to see the "Black Crook," and they know that his Majesty would not change his mind on that point. The subcommittee returned, and reported the result of their interview with the King's suite, after which the committee adjourned.

FATAL RESULT OF CARELESS BLASTING.

Yesterday afternoon, Jacob Ruperti, aged thirty-three, of No. 429 West Fifty-second street, while standing in the yard of his residence was struck on the head by a large stone, thrown from a blast exploded at No. 418 West Fifty-second street, and was instantly killed. Thomas Connolly, the contractor in charge of the blasting, was arrested, and is detained at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station to await the action of the Coroner.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS COTTRELL CLARK.

A dispatch from Philadelphia announces the death of Thomas Cottrell Clark, which took place at Camden, N. J., on Tuesday. Mr. Clark was the first editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, and at one time editor of the *Saturday Courier*. In 1843 he was associated with Edgar A. Poe, and, under the firm of Clark & Poe, they published for a time a monthly magazine entitled *The Stylus*. While editing the Philadelphia *Courier* Mr. Clark engaged the services of Mr. Poe as literary and art critic.

GEN. TENCH TILGHMAN.

Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Talbot County, Md., died very suddenly in Washington Monday morning, aged sixty-five. He was a native of Maryland, and a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1832. He served as Second Lieutenant of Artillery in the Black Hawk expedition, but not at the seat of war; also in garrison at Fort Severn, Maryland, in 1832. He resigned his position in the army in 1833, and held various offices under the State and Federal Governments. In 1861 he joined the rebels, and served against the United States until the close of the war.

GIDEON OSTRANDER.

Mr. Gideon Ostrander, Cashier in the Naval Office at this port for the past thirty years, died on Sunday last at his residence in Newark, N. J. Mr. Ostrander was a good citizen and an amiable gentleman in all the relations of social life, and was an efficient and faithful public servant in the discharge of his official duties. Since the establishment of the Sub-Treasury in this City in 1846 it has been his duty to make an examination of the money on hand in the vaults on the first day of every month and report the same to the Naval Officer, and during all that period he was never known to be inaccurate in his reports.

LEVI HART.

Mr. Levi Hart, an old and respected citizen of New-York, died on the 18th inst., at his late residence in Eighty-fourth street. Mr. Hart was an Ex-Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and was at one time an officer of the Harlem Savings Bank. He was a prominent politician in the days of the old Henry Clay Whig Party, to which he belonged, and was well known to all the leading politicians of that party. By his zeal and activity in support of the interest of his party he gained the esteem of Secretary Fish and the late Hon. W. H. Seward, and through life he secured the friendship of a wide circle of friends. He lived to attain the ripe old age of seventy-nine years.

JOHN MILHAU.

Mr. John Milhau, an old and esteemed merchant of this City, died at his late residence in La Fayette place at the age of eighty years. Mr. Milhau was a native of France, and came to this country when a young man and established himself in the drug business. By strict integrity and courteous and obliging disposition in business, he secured the confidence of all with whom he had any dealings, and in social life he enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of friends.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

TAMMANY ASSEMBLYMEN PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO SUPPORT KERNAN FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, AND JERRY M'GUIRE FOR SPEAKER.

A caucus of the Democratic Assemblymen-elect of this City was held at Tammany Hall, on last Thursday, to discuss the best course of action for them in the Legislature. The caucus could not agree upon anything, and after informally balloting for candidates for Speaker and Clerk of the House adjourned to meet again. The adjourned meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall. James Daly, of the Fourteenth District, presided, and Germain Hanschelle, of the Nineteenth District, acted as Secretary. All of the City Assemblymen were present except Thomas Cooper Campbell and Warren C. Bennet. John Kelly, who had been specially invited, also attended. The deliberations of the meeting were strictly private, but it was ascertained that, by a unanimous vote, the New-York City delegation had pledged itself to vote for Francis D. Kernan for United States Senator, Jeremiah McGuire, of Chemung County, for Speaker of the House, and Hiram Calkins, of this City, for Clerk. James Daly was also elected Chairman of the delegation for the ensuing session. It was stated by several who took part in the caucus that there was but little doubt of Mr. Kernan's being the choice of the Democratic members of the Legislature, as Horatio Seymour was not a candidate, and the only opposition to him came from the Brooklyn delegation, whose favorite is Henry C. Murphy. It was believed that the latter candidate would eventually withdraw from the field, as there was no chance of his election.

CHARLEY ROSS.

On Saturday last quite an excitement was created in Syracuse, N. Y., by the receipt by the Chief of Police of that city of a telegram from a well-known Detective of another State, saying that he was anxious to find a woman who was intimate with Douglas and Mosher, and who was said to have a child with her who was said to be the stolen boy. After considerable difficulty the woman was found, but the clue, like all the others, turned out to be a false one. In response to the questions put to her she admitted having known Douglas four years ago, when he was a tailor, but she denied having ever seen Mosher. There was a child with her, but it was her own, and altogether too young to be Charley. The woman told a plain, straightforward story, and the officers were thoroughly convinced that she was in no way connected with the great mystery.

CLEARING AWAY THE SNOW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

General Pillow, of ditch-digging fame, will long live in military annals for his striking incompetency for the work which he undertook. Our wiseacres of the Police Department seem to have adopted his tactics relative to the removal of the snow from our streets. Instead of running a common snow-plow on both sides of Broadway, and stacking the snow in the middle of the same, thus providing a clear passage for teams and carriages on either side, and an opportunity for the snow as it leaches to pass off by the gutters to the sewer, they are actually taking the snow from the middle of the street and stacking it in the gutters, thus obstructing its only mode of egress. As fast as the snow melts now, it runs perforce into the middle of the street, there forms a slush about ankle deep, and there remains, until the snow and ice in the gutters has melted away, when it finds an exit. Could anything be more suggestive of ignorance of the subject than the plain statement above of the manner in which it is being dealt with?

The car company monopolies understand this thing, and to-day the streets through which and over which their cars travel are, so far as their tracks are concerned, almost clear of snow, and what remains is rapidly passing away.

A MERCHANT
Doing business on Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

The bondholders of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of devising measures for the prosecution of their enterprise. Reports were submitted in regard to the condition of the road and the state of the finances of the company. The road begins at Westwego, six miles above New-Orleans, and ends at Bayou Goula, an insignificant port, from which no traffic is obtained. It was resolved at the meeting that the western branch of the road be pushed on as far as Grand River, fourteen or fifteen miles beyond the present terminus. It was stated that this would give the road connections with the mail-boats which touch at this point. The proposed extension would cost about $250,000. A committee, consisting of Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Charles Morgan, L. P. Morton, Charles Moran, and L. Von Hoffman, was appointed to consider the matter, and also to report upon the further extension of the road to Texas. It is proposed to issue certificates for the extension to Grand River, which shall be a prior lien on the road.

A PLUCKY BOSTONIAN.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "An old and well-known merchant of this city lost in the great fire of 1872, property in merchandise and warehouses, to the amount of $1,750,000. Deducting what he recovered from insurance, and including what he lost in insurance stock, the net loss to him was then $1,350,000. He immediately set to work to rebuild, though any one seeing how cool and calm he was on the Sunday morning following the fire would hardly have supposed he was interested to the amount of a dollar. He has just completed the last of his buildings. He has neither sold a foot of real estate, nor has he borrowed a dollar from any source. Can this be beat in any record of great losses?"

THE CAN CAN.

THE PERFORMERS AT THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE ARRESTED.

THE PROPRIETOR AND PRINCIPALS INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY—SCENES IN THE THEATRE LAST NIGHT—THE PRISONERS TO BE TAKEN BEFORE JUDGE SUTHERLAND.

The nightly performance of what was termed the Parisian can can, at the Metropolitan Theatre, No. 585 Broadway, has, for months past, been a disgrace to the City. The place was nightly crowded with young boys, clerks, and students, gathered from all quarters, to witness a disgusting exhibition which was Parisian only in name. During the first weeks of this performance the place was raided on by Capt. Williams, then commanding the Eighth Precinct, and James Campbell, the then manager, arrested and held in bail. The result of this raid was that Samuel Shapter, a lawyer, who holds a lease of the theatre property, assumed the management of the theatre, and continued to carry on the illegal exhibition. On the first night of his management the performance was comparatively tame, as he remarked, because he did not know how far the police would allow him to go. He soon became emboldened, a real French dancer who has the stage name of Mme. De Rochefoucauld was engaged, and the can can developed in all its dirty details. Numerous complaints were made to Capt. McDonnell, commanding the Eighth Precinct, regarding the character of the place, and he went quietly to work obtaining evidence against the establishment. On Tuesday Capt. McDonnell went before the Grand Jury and gave his evidence. He informed the District Attorney that he wanted warrants for the women performers, for Shapter, the proprietor, and for the male actors. Yesterday evening, at 5:30 o'clock, warrants for the arrest of only Shapter and the women performers were given to Captain McDonnell. He, although somewhat surprised at not receiving warrants for all the performers, made immediate preparations to execute the warrants placed in his hands. A section of his officers was ordered on reserve duty. In the meantime the information that warrants had been issued leaked out of the Attorney's office, and Shapter, who by some mysterious means had been informed of the intended raid, called at the station-house, and asked Sergt. Woodward, who was on desk duty, whether any warrant had been issued for his arrest. The Sergeant replied that he was not aware of any warrant having been issued. Shapter then left the station-house and proceeded to the theatre. Capt. McDonnell, from Shapter's visit, feared that the intended raid had, in Police parlance, been "given away," and so subsequent events proved. At 9:45 o'clock, Capt. McDonnell was informed that Shapter had left the theatre, accompanied by the principal dancer, Mme. Rochefoucauld, but that the can-can had just been placed on the stage. The men were at once ordered out. A strong force, under Sergt. Brown, was placed in Mercer street, to guard the stage-door of the theatre, while the remainder, under Capt. McDonnell and Detective Terwilliger, proceeded to Broadway, and entered the front of the theatre. The performance was in full blast. The bill of last night's performance was as follows:

To conclude with the Great Sensation of
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
Introducing the original
PARISIAN CAN-CAN.

Proprietor of the Mabille	Mr. C. F. Seabert
Jumbo Jum	Harry Hart
John Lutz	James Reynolds
Mr. Fitzwilliams	John Manning
Voluptuary	Mme. De Rochefoucauld
Abandon	Mlle. St. Valerie
Nonchalance	Mlle. Laventa
Frivolity	Mlle. De Savigny
Innocence	Mlle. Marie De Fontagnes
Frailty	Mlle. Rosie Duval
Temptation	Mlle. Coralie Dupys
Flirtation	Mlle. Dejazet

Other characters by the Mammoth Troupe.

The affair had just reached the stage where the Englishman's wife dances the can-can with the German student. The gallery was jammed full of boot-blacks and errand boys, who were demanding a repetition of the dance. The parquet was filled with clerks, shop men, and gamblers, prominent among whom was the notorious Mike Murray. Capt. McDonnell, accompanied by his detectives, forced his way through the crowd to the left side of the orchestra and jumped on the stage. A scene of the wildest excitement followed. The audience made one precipitate rush for the doors. The doors, which seem to have been especially constructed to cause a holocaust in case of a fire occurring, refused to open, and the crowd began to yell and crush each other. Mr. Harry Clifford, the stage manager, came to the front and told the audience to return to their seats and they would not be interfered with. The doors were opened and the audience left the theatre. In the meantime the curtain had been lowered and the women captured by the Police marshalled in the dressing-rooms and informed that they would have to spend the night in the station-house. One of the girls fainted, and all exhibited great reluctance to being locked up. Their prayers and tears did not prove of any avail, and they were taken out of the rear entrance and taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. On being brought before the desk they gave their names and residences to Sergt. Woodward. Not one of them was even of French extraction. The first gave her name as Mary Fontange, aged nineteen, born in the United States, of No. 110 Bleecker street. She portrayed Innocence under the name of Marie De Fontagnes. The second, Carrie Bennett, aged twenty-two, German, of No. 45 Forsyth street, figured on the bills as Frivolity—Mlle. De Savigny. Cora Chambers, aged eighteen, English, of No. 62 Prince street, was Frailty—Mlle. Rosie Duval. Mary Prescott, aged twenty-one, English, of No. 42 Henry street, was billed as Flirtation, by Mme. Dejazet. Katey Russell, aged twenty-two, of No. 50 East First street, was the representative of the Englishman's wife. Gertie Ballou, aged nineteen, of No. 240 Henry street, was quoted on the bill as Temptation—Mlle. Coralie Dupys. The other prisoners gave their names as Frances Connett, aged twenty-three, residing in Brooklyn; Agnes Vannew, aged twenty-one, of No. 140 Henry street; Helen Russell, aged twenty-five, of No. 50 First street; Jane Brown, aged twenty-three, of No. 49 Christopher street, and Sabina Fenton, aged twenty-two, of No. 54 West Eighteenth street. They were all locked up in the cells, and will be produced before Judge Sutherland to-day.

SCENES ON BROADWAY.

The Police raid on the Metropolitan Theatre created the most intense excitement along Broadway particularly in the neighborhood where the theatre is located. The first intimation of the visit of Capt. McDonnell received by the "statues" who nightly lounge in front of the entrance to this place of amusement, was the appearance of a posse of Police in full uniform, who drove away the loungers and took possession of the long, narrow entrance which leads to the auditorium. The news of the arrival of the Police spread rapidly along Broadway, and in a very short time a large crowd of inquisitive spectators gathered in front of the theatre, completely blocking up the sidewalk and extending into the roadway. The officers were pestered with questions as to the cause of their presence, and found it a most difficult task to keep a passage way open along the sidewalk, to allow pedestrians to pass. In a short time the audience, released by the Police, came pouring out of the narrow passage leading to the street, adding by their presence to the crowd gathered about the scene. As the audience appeared in the street they were greeted with cheers and yells of derision, and, despite the efforts of the policemen to clear a passage for them, they were compelled to fight their way to the outskirts of the crowd. The more respectable portion of the audience slunk away as quickly as possible, while a number of the habitués entertained the crowd with a recital of the scenes and incidents which had occurred inside the house. After the audience had all departed, the lights in front of the house were extinguished, an intimation to the crowd collected there that the prisoners made by the Police would be taken out the stage door on Mercer street. The spectators thereupon rushed around to Mercer street, adding considerably to the large crowd which had gathered about the stage door upon the arrival of the Police. As the unfortunate girls were brought out singly, each under guard of a stalwart policeman in full uniform, the crowd indulged their ruffianly propensities by hooting, cheering, and yelling. Even after all the prisoners had been taken to the Station-house and the place closed, the crowd still lingered about the spot, until finally, they were driven away by the Police.

SHAPTER ARRESTED.

After disposing of the women captured in the raid on the Metropolitan Theatre, Capt. McDonnell turned his attention to effecting the arrest of Samuel Shapter, the proprietor, who had eluded arrest. Capt. McDonnell soon learned that Shapter had driven to the residence of his counsel, A. H. Hummell, in Seventeenth street and that from there he intended to visit the saloon known as the Hamlet, in Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Capt. McDonnell, accompanied by Detective Terwilliger, procured a carriage and drove to the Hamlet, arriving there just in time to arrest Shapter as he was entering the place. On being taken to the Wooster Station, Shapter gave his age to Sergeant Rooney as sixty-seven years, his residence as Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, and his profession that of a lawyer. He was locked up, and when brought down to the cells was greeted by the can-can girls with three cheers and a tiger. He will be taken before District Attorney Phelps to-day.

FATAL DUEL.

MOBILE, Dec. 23.—A fatal duel was fought to-day, near the Alabama and Mississippi State line, between H. Tardy and B. D. Lay, of Mobile, Ala., both insurance men. Tardy was killed at the first fire.

THE INDIANS.

THE INVADERS OF THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY TO BE EXPELLED—TROOPS ORDERED TO OVERHAUL THEM.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 23.—Gen. Ord yesterday received the following from Col. Bradley: "Yesterday an Indian came in to Spotted Tail and reported that twelve days ago he met a party of twenty-one white men, with six teams, on Elk Creek, at the eastern foot of the Black Hills. They came from the Missouri, and were going into the hills." The following is his reply: "Send a company of cavalry from Camp Sheridan or Robinson, as you think best, to overhaul the party in the Black Hills, and to expel it from the Indian Territory, under the instructions of Sept. 3, from head-quarters of the military division. Furnish the command with a good supply of tents and stores, and blankets for the men and beasts."

The command will start when the weather permits.

APPEAL OF RESERVATION INDIANS FROM A RECENT LEGAL DECISION—THE CHOCTAW AWARDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—An official document was laid before the House of Representatives to-day inclosing a communication from the Board of Indian Commissioners, calling attention to the effect of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which may seriously affect the rights as well as the welfare of the Indians residing on reservations having timber thereon, which is frequently the only available resource for their support and improvement. If the decision be so construed as to prohibit Indians from selling timber, or from cutting or marketing the same, it will work injury to them, as the proceeds, in part, are appropriated to the support of their families and schools. They therefore recommend relief of the tribes or bands affected by the decision.

At the last session of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to ascertain and report the amount of the claims the Choctaw Indians, as a nation had assumed to pay individual Indians out of the amount of money due them under an award of the Senate made March 9, 1859, and in pursuance of the treaty of 1856. In the discharge of that duty, he sent to the House to-day his report, giving a history of the matter, and arriving at the conclusion that the amounts of debts due the individual Indians exceeds the amount of the awards. The document gives a full account of the history of the claims and their recognition by the Government.

DECREASE IN BRITISH EXPORTS.

THIS YEAR'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, COMPARED WITH THAT OF LAST YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following table, showing a decrease in the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the United States during the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1873 and 1874, respectively:

Articles.	1873.	1874.
Alkali, pounds	1,312,474	1,067,443
Copper, unwrought, in ingots, cakes or slabs, lbs	215,515	3,116
Copper, manufactures of, lbs	8,582	5,074
Cotton piece goods of all kinds, yards	104,278,045	99,263,080
Earthen and chinaware, &c., lbs	649,761	545,240
Haberdashery, lbs	1,245,407	1,047,219
Hardware and cutlery, lbs	746,322	594,723
Iron, pig, tons	99,198	39,789
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	22,639	4,060
Iron, railroad of all kinds, tons	177,955	93,445
Iron, hoops, sheets, boiler, and armor plates, tons	17,988	7,993
Steel, unwrought, tons	18,357	12,234
Linen piece goods, yards	97,400,679	93,925,420
Machinery, other than steam engines, lbs	470,876	193,058
Paper, writing, printing, and envelopes, lbs	90,560	34,739
Salt, rock and white, lbs	232,305	152,194
Silk ribbons, lbs	50,593	23,253
Silk and other materials, articles of, lbs	76,989	57,327
Spirits, British and Irish, lbs	20,034	10,994
Woolen cloths, coatings, &c., lbs	1,122,268	920,230
Worsted stuffs, lbs	3,803,295	2,852,999
Carpets, not rugs, lbs	791,661	640,208

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 23.—A case of great interest to railroads is being tried at the Court of Sessions of Orange County, Judge A. E. Suffern, of Rockland County, presiding. James H. Bowman, of Port Jervis, was indicted about a year ago at the instance of the Erie Railway, for a misdemeanor in violation of the statute passed by the Legislature in 1857, and amended in 1862, in relation to selling fraudulent tickets, or genuine tickets unlawfully obtained. District Attorney L. E. Carr is assisted by Hon. C. H. Winfield and Gen. Burnett, of New-York, and the defense by William A. Beach, Esq., of New-York. Special interest is attached to this case from the fact that several conductors who were indicted at the same time are involved with Bowman.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. T. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Gov. T. C. Pound, of Wisconsin, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, is at the Stevens' Apartment House.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, is at the Sturtevant House.

Vice President Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and H. C. Johnson, of the Treasury Department, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge George W. Paschal, of Texas; Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) of Hartford, and Louis McLane, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. William C. Ralston and family, Mr. Sharon and Miss Sharon, of San Francisco, are occupying apartments at the Sturtevant House.

MARINE DISASTERS ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST.

The British schooner Dundee, from Bahia for New-York, with cacao and woods, went ashore Oct. 23, to the south of Gallinhas, Pernambuco, and was abandoned after taking out most of the cargo, cordage, &c.

The British schooner Regent, from Richmond for River Platte, has been lost on the Rio Grande do Sul coast. Her crew were brought to Rio Grande on the 15th of November.

The British bark Nithsdale, from London for Buenos Ayres, was totally lost on the night of Oct. 27, at Punta Carretas. The crew are safe.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Miss Linda Gilbert, the Philanthropist and prisoner's friend, gives the strongest recommendation of the wonderful effects of GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA in all kinds of pain. Will answer any letter sent her to Dr. Deems' Church of the Strangers, New-York. Depot No. 451 6th av.; 50c. and $1 a bottle. All druggists.

Thro' pleasures and palaces though we may roam
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
For there on the bureau our SOZODONT stands.
We take the sweet mixture again in our hands,
We cleanse teeth and gums in fine fragrant foam,
We make our breath pure. There's no place like home.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

If You are Rapidly Rubbed with Dalley's MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR you will experience almost instant relief from lumbago and other pleuritic pains. 46

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

All who Suffer from Coughs and Colds will find relief in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Lundborg's California Water. For the toilet and bath. Fragrant and refreshing. An elegant substitute for bay rum. Purifies the air of the house. Try it.

MARRIED.

COLBURN—BOUCHER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1874, in the English Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Geneva, Switzerland, by Rev. Wm. Chauncy Langdon, D. D., HENRY BLANCHARD COLBURN, of Cincinnati, and ALICE, only daughter of Pierre L. Boucher, deceased, of New-Orleans, La., and grand-daughter of the late Charles Mowatt, of this City.

KINNE—HEWSON.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, by Rev. Dr. Walbridge, ALBERT W. KINNE, of Norwich, Conn., to MARY EVA, only daughter of D. C. Hewson. No cards.

POWELL—MOTT.—At Darien, Conn., on Thursday, 17th inst., by Rev. Lewis French, HENRY POWELL to Miss MARY JONES MOTT. No cards.

RANDALL—HARRIS.—In Walton, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1874, by Rev. G. Huntington, assisted by Rev. E. B. Russel, WALTER F. RANDALL to LIZZIE C., daughter of the late Thomas B. Harris, of New-York City.

READ—FROST.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., Bishop of Long Island, Mr. GEORGE R. READ to Miss LOUISE C., youngest daughter of the late Jacob Frost. All of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—On the 22d inst., JULIA GRACE, youngest daughter of Edward E. and Lottie A. Ashley, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 310 West 30th st., on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

BEECKMAN.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, Wednesday, Dec. 23, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, in his fifty-first year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRADLEY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., of peritonitis, MARY E. BRADLEY, wife of James M. Bradley, Esq., aged 62 years.

Funeral services to-day at residence at 10 A. M. Remains will arrive at Grand Central Depot at 12:30 P. M. to be taken to Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited.

COUTANT.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 23, ISAAC COUTANT, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Friday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M. Interment at family cemetery, New-Rochelle, Saturday, Dec. 26, 11 A. M.

DOUGHTY.—In Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 17, JANE F., wife of William Doughty, aged 52 years.

DRAPER.—At Dresden, Germany, Dec. 9, ELIZABETH MORGAN, wife of Theodore S. Draper.

ELLISON.—On the morning of the 22d inst., at his residence, Fountain Wood, Burlington, N. J., Major ANDREW ELLISON, Jr.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 3:30 P. M., at St. Mary's Church. Train leaves New-York 12:25; return the same evening.

EMBURY.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., CADWALLADER COLDEN, youngest son of Peter A. and Isabella M. Embury, of Orange, N. J., aged 1 year, 4 months, and 11 days.

FOX.—THOMAS BYRNE FOX, aged 12 years, 9 months, and 8 days, the son of Senator John Fox, died Tuesday, Dec. 22, after a very severe illness.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Morris st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral without further notice. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

GARRETT.—On fourth day, (Wednesday,) morning 23d inst., of pneumonia, SARAH K., eldest daughter of the late Richard and Sarah Loines, and wife of Henry A. Garrett, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 West 32d st., at 9:45 o'clock, seventh day, (Saturday,) morning. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn by the 11:40 train.

GREGORY.—At the Old Man's Home, St. Johnland, Long Island, on the 22d inst., JOHN GREGORY, in his 68th year.

HENDERSON.—At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, ANN HENDERSON, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday next, at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mamaroneck Station on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ Chester (England) papers please copy.

IRWIN.—Dec. 23, of malignant scarlet fever, EDWIN CORNELL, youngest child of Henry and Anna M. Irwin, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 10 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 474 Bedford av., Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 24, at 2:30 o'clock.

KINNERSLEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, of paralysis of the brain, ELIZABETH F., wife of Augustus F. Kinnersley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

MARVIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at his residence, No. 93 Henry st., Brooklyn, GEORGE MARVIN, M. D., aged 76 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., Brooklyn.

MACY.—In Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of M. H. Clement, his son-in-law, Capt. PAUL B. MACY, aged 72 years.

Funeral services will be held at the same place on Saturday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. New-Haven train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 12 M., returning at 2:30 P. M.

MILHAU.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at his residence, No. 41 Lafayette place, JOHN MILHAU, a native of Baltimore, Md., in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MOULTON.—Suddenly, on the 23d inst., Miss LILA P. MOULTON.

Funeral services at the residence of her mother, No. 248 Lexington av., this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PERZEL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, JOHN GEORGE PERZEL, aged 58 years, 5 months, and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.

READ.—In this City, on Monday, the 21st inst., THOMAS T. READ.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 39 Bond st., Thursday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

REMSEN.—At Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday morning, Dec. 23, Miss MARTHA REMSEN, wife of John W. Anthony, late of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, of scarlet fever, WILLIE, eldest son of Dr. John H. and Anna C. Thompson, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 36 East 30th st., on Saturday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock.

TRIPP.—On Tuesday, 22d inst., CHARLES TRIPP, aged 66 years, 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Washington and Putnam Lodges of F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 24th inst., at 12:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 348 West 17th st. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

WOOLSEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, JANE ELIZA NEWTON, widow of the late Charles William Woolsey, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 17 East 33d st., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

$5,000 REWARD.

Five Thousand Dollars will be paid for the return, WITHIN TEN DAYS from this date, to any one of the addresses named below, of my son,

CHARLES BREWSTER ROSS,

aged four years and seven months, who was taken from Germantown on July 1, 1874.

Being entirely satisfied that his abductors were killed at Bay Ridge, Long Island, on the 14th inst., I now offer the above sum for his return, or for information which shall lead thereto, promising to ask no questions. The boy may be delivered at any one of the following addresses:

ROSS, SHOTT & CO., No. 304 Market st., Philadelphia.
HENRY LEWIS, No. 2,101 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
LEWIS BROTHERS & CO., No. 78 Leonard st., New-York.
LEWIS BROTHERS & CO., No. 63 Franklin st., Boston.
A. B. STOUGHTON, opposite Patent Office, 7th st., Washington, D. C.
HOLLIDAY, PHILLIPS & CO., No. 21 Hanover st., Baltimore.

Or to my residence, where information may also be sent.

CHRISTIAN K. ROSS,
East Washington Lane, Germantown,
Via Chestnut Hill Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1874.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
TWO-POUND CANISTERS
BLACK TEA,
(NEARLY 5,000 ALREADY SOLD,)
AT
ANGEVINE'S
POPULAR TEA WAREHOUSES,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
NO. 791 8TH AV., CORNER OF 48TH ST.
NO. 2,126 3D AV., CORNER OF 116TH ST.
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—No better chance than now to get useful holiday presents at less than cost. Call and see the largest assortment of useful holiday presents, at the down-town furniture stores of
WM. H. LEE, No. 199 and 201 Fulton st.,
And 277 Canal st., N. Y.

TO THE LOVERS OF THE ART OF PAINTS of Murillo and Rafael.

There will be held for a few days an exhibition of a magnificent collection of original and authentic paints of the most celebrated and well-known artists, such as Ribera, (Españoleto,) Velasquez, Rembrandt, Espinosa, Rodil, and others from different schools. Admission free of charge. Place of Exhibition, Hotel Del Recreo, No. 11 West 11th st., New-York City.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Dick & Fitzgerald, PUBLISHERS, No. 18 Ann st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The thirty-first annual report and directory are now ready. Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by sending to the office, Room No. 59 Bible House, 8th st. The following officers of the association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees are authorized to received subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice President, No. 63 William st.
JAMES LENOX, Vice President, No. 53 5th av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice President, No. 71 South st.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Vice President, No. 54 South st.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, Vice President, No. 350 Broadway.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South st.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, No. 59 Bible House.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South st.

Elected Managers—Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 64 Wall st.; Robert Lenox Kennedy, No. 29 Nassau st.

Chairmen of Ward Committees—First, Second, and Third Wards, George W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine st.; Fourth, Charles Chamberlain, No. 162 South st.; Fifth, Dr. James B. Van Kleeck, No. 160 Franklin st.; Sixth, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin st.; Seventh, William Abbott, No. 62 Pike st.; Eighth, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton st.; Ninth, Peter A. Welch, No. 383 West st.; Tenth, Thomas U. Sutton, No. 43 Rivington st.; Eleventh, Dr. Henry E. Crampton, No. 238 East 12th st.; Twelfth, James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th st.; Thirteenth, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand st.; Fourteenth, Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand st.; Fifteenth, Frederick A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th st.; Sixteenth, James Spence, No. 129 8th av.; Seventeenth, Samuel R. Smith, No. 25 West 26th st.; Eighteenth, Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st st.; Nineteenth, Joseph L. T. Smith, No. 329 East 49th st.; Twentieth, Darius M. Bliss, No. 1,255 Broadway; Twenty-first, John Pullman, No. 232 East 39th st.; Twenty-second, Erastus H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th st.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary,
No. 59 Bible House, New-York.

CHRISTMAS AT THE HOWARD MISSION,

No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.

Public services, consisting of singing and recitations by the children, will commence at 11:30 and continue, interspersed with addresses and contributions, up to 3 o'clock. Dinner for the children from 11 to 1.

COME AND SEE our children enjoying their Christmas.

COME AND HEAR our children sing their Christmas carols.

WE NEED all the clothing we can get for our friends, the poor children.

WE NEED all the provisions kind friends will give us to feed the children.

WE NEED all the money we can get, not only for a "Merry Christmas," but to carry on our work in the most efficient way.

Contributions of money may be sent to WM. PHELPS, Post Office Box No. 4,512. Supplies to Mission, No. 40 New Bowery.

WILLIAM D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A.M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
PUBLISHED BY
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NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING, at head-quarters, in the church in 50th st., near 8th av., at 8 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CAMERON, Secretary.

FRANCE.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH.

THE DEATH OF A STATESMAN—THE CAUSE OF FREE TEACHING—ATTITUDE OF THE CLERGY—REMARKS OF MGR. DUPANLOUP AND LOUIS BLANC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 7, 1874.

IF the Comte Jaubert, whose death is announced just as the Assembly is engaged in the discussion of his bill regarding the liberty of public instruction, we have lost a man of mark. Though not up to the progress of his age, and often wrong in our opinion upon the popular questions of the moment, no one was inclined to dispute his claims to superiority, or to refuse him the honors due an honest man and a legislator of more than ordinary merit. The deceased nobleman was one of those sturdy paladins, a thoroughgoing Monarchist, who are ever ready to enter the fray to the cry of *Dieu et mon Roi*, and to do battle against any odds. His powers as a debater were acknowledged, and his quickness at repartee made him a formidable antagonist. He was never disconcerted by interruptions, but answered them promptly before going on with his speech. His attempts to muzzle the press in the name of public morality may be remembered by some of those who have followed my letters during the past three years. Count Jaubert, the member for Cher, was born in 1798. He studied law, and became an advocate; then went into business and became an iron-master. It was just after the Revolution of July, when Charles X. was driven into exile, and Louis Philippe was elected to the throne, that he entered political life. He was elected Deputy for the Department of Cher, and held his seat from 1831 to 1844. The Thiers Ministry came into power in March, 1840, and the Department of Public Works was confided to M. Jaubert. He was made a Peer of France in 1844. After the Revolution of '48 he disappeared from political life, and was little heard of during the Empire, but he appeared from time to time in the character of a *savant* and author. He studied medicine, and wrote two or three books upon botany. In 1869 he ran for the Corps Legislatif, and was defeated, but in 1871 he was elected to the present Assembly, in which he has prominently figured. Although belonging to the Right Center group he sat upon the extreme edge, and made himself notorious by his firm opposition to M. Thiers, whose intimate friend he had been during the entire existence of the Empire. He left his former colleague when the latter denied his former theories and came out for the Republic, and it can be truly said that there are few men in the present Assembly more strongly Anti-Republican than the deceased Count. He looked like a gentleman farmer, and although his ways were brusque, and his manners independent, Count Jaubert was greatly respected by all his colleagues.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The bill upon the liberty of public instruction in secondary or higher education has absorbed the attention of the intellectual world during the week. The masses of the people, the tradesmen, the bourgeoisie, pay but little attention to questions in which they are the most concerned. Their *insouciance* in such matters strikes an American with amazement. Not one in a hundred knows, or cares to know seemingly, what all this noise over freedom of instruction imports, or in what way it regards people not engaged in politics. A very famous battle is being fought out over this bill, and it is one that has been often enough before the public. Strange to say we have the Ultramontanes demanding this simple liberty, and the Liberals who call themselves Republicans opposing it. As Saint René Taellandier said, "It is the enemies of liberty of conscience that are the most ardent in demanding liberty of public instruction." I very much distrust my ability to make this anomaly clear in the space that I can give to it. In France the State has the monopoly of higher education; it appoints Professors, endows colleges and universities; and no diplomas are valid but those granted by it. Under the ancient régime this was agreeable enough, since teaching was then in the hands of the clergy, but when Napoleon I. reorganized the university upon its present basis there entered many ideas that were born of the Revolution. There was greater latitude in teaching, and the Voltaireans being upon the same footing with the rest, they soon drew to them the masses of the students. The Jesuit Professors, as they were called, came in time to lecture to empty benches, while the Liberal Professors attracted hundreds around them. Since then the Church has lost her influence, politics has entered the university, and to-day the whole system of education is regarded by the Church as hostile to her and thoroughly, radically wrong.

ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH.

In view of this the Church is anxious to break up the State monopoly for the purpose of establishing Catholic universities. Mgr. Dupanloup declared on Friday that the youth of France now had no chance of getting a moral education, for the State made them attend colleges where Free-thinking was openly taught. He declared that his party wished to educate the rising generation in healthy moral doctrines, so that, in case of another revolution, they would not murder priests and burn to shoot another Archbishop of Paris. One would naturally suppose that the Republicans would gladly seize upon this opportunity. On the contrary, they oppose the measure, and say that it is merely an attempt to substitute the monopoly of the Church for that of the State. As Victor Hugo said, in 1850, on the same question, it is desirable that there should be complete liberty of instruction, but not a privilege under disguise. In a word, the Republicans accuse the Catholics of bad motives, and say they only demand this liberty because aware that they alone now have the means of using it. Speaking of the debate in 1850 reminds me of an incident. While M. De Falloux was sustaining the thesis advocated by Mgr. Dupanloup to-day, a Radical member cried:

"Instruction by the Jesuits—by the men of the Church! *Bon merci!* That would give us nothing but *calotins*." (The slang term used to designate priests.)

To this the Speaker, Philippe Dupin, quickly replied:

"Citizen, do you know who were the pupils of the Jesuits before 1789? They were called Voltaire, Diderot, and D'Alembert. What, *calotins!* They were also called Mirabeau, Robespierre, and Camille Desmoulins! Citizen, perhaps you are right; we do not need any more *calotins* of the sort in France."

This is the general state or position of the question. The so-called Jesuits demand the liberty of instruction, which we think one of the necessary liberties of a free people, and the Republicans (always excepting M. Laboulaye, who is one of our sort,) bitterly oppose the measure on the ground that the Jesuits, being rich and powerful, can profit by it to a far greater extent than they.

LOUIS BLANC SPEAKS.

On Saturday Louis Blanc made a model Republican declaration of principle in this matter, and I give it as a curiosity:

"The way in which the question is placed before us, he said, might give to my vote, and to the votes of my friends, a false signification, and this is why it needs explanation. The question is not to know whether or not liberty of instruction is to be proclaimed, yes or no, but it is to know whether it ought to be so declared before we have all the liberties which are the complements of this, and which will prevent this from being turned into a monopoly in favor of a certain religious belief. Give us freedom of reunion and freedom of the press; give us liberty for all, and all the liberties, and then we shall not fear that, in a struggle with equal arms, reason and right will succumb. Liberty will recognize her own."

This seems to me high-flown language with some sense in it, but which is used in a senseless way. Unless they preach another revolution these men can scarcely hope to break down all the barriers at once and get in a moment all the liberties they claim. The true way, I should suppose, would be to strive for them one at a time, keep all you can get, and keep on trying to get more, being thankful for small favors *en attendant mieux*, as M. Laboulaye says, in his amusing book, "Paris en Amérique." That is the doctrine he now advocates, as reporter of the present bill, and greatly to the annoyance of his friends who call themselves Republicans. In reality these men put themselves upon the ground of political passion. There is no middle course; either this liberty is a good thing in itself and ought to be supported regardless of other liberties, or it is bad in itself, and should not be defended at all.

DEBATE OF THE WEEK.

The debate during the week has been curious and instructive. The first orator was M. Paul Bert, who took the Republican view, that liberty of instruction should not be accorded, because it would profit the Catholics. Then came the Bishop of Orleans, who was really eloquent. Monseigneur Dupanloup defended the liberty of teaching with great vivacity and energy. There is in this eminent man as much of the soldier as of the priest. His bronzed face, his erect figure, his thin lips, and quick, nervous gestures, bring to mind the type of religious hermits of the thirteenth century who preached the crusades, sword in hand, who were foremost in the fray as long as the battle lasted, and then said mass upon the bodies of dead Saracens. At times the prelate thrilled the house, and it was due to his eloquence that this bill, to which I shall again refer, was passed to a second reading by a large majority.

THE MAINE FISHERIES.

EIGHTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

It is to Maine that fish culturists look with interest for a full development in the new science of fish-breeding and the stocking of her streams. From her numerous rivers fitted for the birth and increase of the finest of anadromous fish, the salmon, from her lakes and brooks, the home of the trout, the greatest results may be anticipated. Messrs. E. M. Stilwell and Henry O. Stanley, the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Maine, have just issued their eighth report. These gentlemen express their gratification at the cordial manner in which their efforts have been seconded by the public, and that they have been enabled by the aid given them by the General and State Governments, by means of books and reports, illustrated with the designs and descriptions of fish, to better educate the people, and to acquaint them that in time, by their aid, fish culture might be made not only an important and wealth producing interest in the State, but a recourse of private industry. The Commissioners very properly point out that certain instincts of our appetite are the guardians of our health. That years ago a certain quantity of fish was no inconsiderable portion of the food of those living near the rivers, but that now "the yearly store of salted salmon, or shad, or alewife may no longer be had. That an unaccountable scarcity of fish has so raised the prices that fish became a luxury, and not a homely need." The commissioners believe that by means of State assistance and the help of the community in a certain period of time fish may again be had in plenty in the rivers and lakes of their State. The Bucksport Salmon Breeding Works being in the State the Commissioners were in the best position to receive the eggs, and have placed 450,000 of them in the various rivers of the State. The reports received last year and this are of the most favorable description. From the introduction of salmon of prior years the commissioners inform us that young salmon of good size are now swarming in some of the streams, and that parr and smolt have been caught of six inches and upward. Of land-locked salmon the Fish Commissioners do not speak so encouragingly, and they affirm that unless the inhabitants living around and in the vicinity of the waters of Maine, in which these fish are found, can be aroused to the importance of preserving and protecting them, land-locked salmon must soon become extinct. The report gives some interesting details in regard to the salmo-oquassa, or blue-black trout, a description of which appeared in THE TIMES some weeks ago. In Rangely Lake are found perhaps the largest trout (*salmo-fontinalis*) in the United States, and with them the *oquassa*, which seems to have no other known habitat than in this same lake. The commissioners give a detailed account of the appearance of this curious specimen of the trout family, and they state that the *oquassa*, or blue-back, "stays in deep water in the lake from near the middle of November until the middle of October, when they come up the brooks and streams to spawn, which almost invariably occurs between the middle of October and the middle of November." The Commissioners, both of whom are not only naturalists but anglers of known skill do not consider the oquassa as a biting or game fish, though one of the gentlemen states that he has caught a bushel and a half in a day with a hook, but that they are mostly taken in dip-nets. The Commissioners are opposed to the capture of these small oquassa trout, as they attribute to them the place of furnishing the food to the superb trout of the Rangely Lake, stating that they occupy the same position as do the smelts to the trout in Sebago Lake. The Commissioners are earnestly impressed with the necessity of a more uniform system of fishery laws for the State. In some lakes close time commences one month earlier than in others, thereby causing endless confusion, and in certain waters there are privileges allowed to peculiar classes. Messrs. Stilwell and Stanley suggest that all fishing, even for pickerel or trout, should cease from the 1st of October to the 1st of January in their State, for that is the time when the fish are in the spawning beds. The report says that the river and harbor fisheries of Maine are conducted with too much activity, that young salmon, shad, and alewives, and unsalable fish are left to perish in the traps and weirs, and that some method of checking this thoughtless waste should be devised, and there is a just rebuke given "to citizens of other States who come to hunt and fish, and violate the laws." In conclusion this very thorough report states that the Commissioners are happy to be able to state that the good feeling and sense of the people is exhibited by an increased interest in protecting the inland lakes and streams of the State, and in a growing obedience and respect for the laws.

PAUL VERONESE'S "MARRIAGE OF CANA."

A couple of months ago, says *Galignani*, a well-known English artist when passing through Paris, paid a visit to the picture galleries of the Louvre, and a few days afterward, through the medium of the *Times*, startled the art world by a statement that Paul Veronese's great work had recently undergone a process of such disastrous "restoration" that its chief beauties had been eliminated and the noble masterpiece in fact destroyed. Though some time has been allowed to elapse since this sweeping accusation was made, it is now completely disposed of by the Director of the Museum, M. Reiset. This gentleman writes to contradict the allegations as being absolutely erroneous. Twenty years have elapsed since the "Nozze," being in danger of tumbling to pieces from the decay of the canvas on which it was originally painted, was "rentoilé," or "lined." M. Reiset did not superintend the lining process—it was, we believe, M. de Nieuwerkerque who did—but, since 1854, the picture has not in any manner been retouched. When the siege of Paris became an imminent contingency, the "Nozze" was taken out of its frame, rolled up, deposited in a huge packing case, and sent off to Brest for safety; but it did not suffer in any manner by removal, and M. Reiset now assures the world that the noble work is in a "surprising state of preservation," and that, when replaced in its frame in the *Salon Carré*, it did not need so much as a drop of varnish to restore the resplendent lustres of its hues. M. Reiset's word must, of course, be taken, and the news he tells us will be gratifying to all lovers of art.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, several suits against the City were disposed of, in some of which judgments were rendered in favor of, and in others against the City. Peter M. Lowry, feeder of the animals in the Central Park Menagerie, sued to recover for his work and labor. The defense was a want of appropriation of funds for the service. He got a verdict for $598. The proprietor of Glass Hall sued to recover rent for its use as an armory. It did not appear that the property had been used as an armory, and plaintiff failed to get a judgment. Robert F. Ford, the proprietor of the armory used by the Twelfth Regiment, recovered a verdict for $18,930, being nine months' rent of the property.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POOR FAMILIES TO THE WEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have received at various times during this season special funds for transporting poor families to the country, and have thus felt at liberty to go beyond our usual field of work for children. The results, both this year and last, have been very happy. Poor men and women, with many children, have come to us almost starved, with every article of property in pawn, persons of industry and good character. We have, with these special gifts, put them in a couple of days in a Western village, where they supported themselves, lived in a home, and educated their children—and have added to the production of the West. Not one case has turned out badly, and probably not one will ever be a pauper again. We have, of course, to protect the West, as well as to assist this City. We only send the honest and the industrious. We are now making the experiment of sending some of these people to the South, where there seems a demand for white labor. It remains to be seen how this will turn out. If here and there, among your readers, some one is turning over in his mind how he can make a happy Christmas to the poor and unfortunate, he certainly could not do better than forward one of these needy, honest, unfortunate families, who are eager to work, to a place of work, food, and education in the West, where they will never fall into poverty again, and where they will return to the country, four-fold, what charity has given them.

CHARLES L. BRACE,
Secretary Children's Aid Society,
No. 19 East Fourth street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874.

TELEGRAPH WIRES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not time to consider the propriety of carrying City telegraph wires underground?

Almost every storm of frozen sleet, or snow like that of yesterday, breaks down these wires to such an extent that they become a serious impediment to travel, and the safety of pedestrians is endangered by the unseen tangles which trail along the slippery sidewalks. Even the poles are sometimes dragged down by the weight, adding greatly to the mischief. More than this, the inconvenience and danger of interrupting so much communication is very great. Our Fire and Police Departments depend largely upon the telegraph for their efficiency, and many branches of business are forced to stand still as long as the wires are down.

The encroachments of telegraphs in this City in recent years have made them a positive nuisance. They seem to respect no rights, and pay for no right of way; and yet their immense poles confront us on the narrowest sidewalks, and their wires almost darken the sky. Some of our finest thoroughfares are made hideous by these unsightly objects, and every year their number doubles.

It seems as if something should be done to remedy the evil. It is perfectly practicable to carry wires underground, insulated or in pipes, and the expense could not much exceed that of the present method, with its constant bills for repairs. If nothing else is done, the City should certainly place its fire telegraphs where they will be safe from such dangerous interruptions.

A. W. C.

MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1874.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was one of many made glad by the news that the appeal for the infants through your paper has been heeded so generously. "There is more joy in giving than receiving." Through you, let me say, if any reader wishes to test the truth of this, let him lay out a trifle on the cheapest toys, then go in person to the Colored Orphan Asylum, Eleventh avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third street, on Christmas Day, between 1 and 2 P. M. Do not open the package or reveal the secret of its contents until satisfied in your own mind by ocular demonstration that this is the spot where a little will give the most joy. Come prepared to stay and hear the children sing (they can sing,) and you will go home happier, and, unless I am mistaken, without your bundle. Let any one who wishes to learn contentment look in at the above time and place, for if you only bring a friendly face to encourage the managers you will be very welcome.

R. H. G.

No. 79 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874.

THE HOMELESS SPARROWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is merely to call the attention of your readers to the necessities of our little feathered friends—the sparrows. All day yesterday they showed signs of great distress. To many of them the snow was as unknown as it was unwelcome. In parts of the City where there are no boxes for them, they were flying about in search of shelter and food, but could find neither, and when they saw a face at the window they looked up at it in the most imploring manner, saying as plainly as it is possible for them to say anything, "Please help us out of our troubles." Without food or shelter many of them must die, while with one they may manage to bridge over the cold days and nights; therefore, let all good-hearted people teach their children to throw them food by setting the example themselves, so that the birdies may not say,

"Alas for the rarity
Of Christian charity."

MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1874.

R. C. H.

CRIMINALS BY INHERITANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, Dec. 19, some remarkable statements were made in reference to the number of criminals known to have come from a common ancestor. The article—which was entitled "A Mother of Criminals"—was very interesting, and a very strong proof of the transmission of good and bad qualities from the parent, and not only from the parent, but from more distant ancestors, to the child. It had, however, one or two inaccuracies in the figures given, which no doubt can be easily corrected. You say of a certain county, it "contained but one town and only small villages, with a population of some 40,000; yet the number of paupers in its Alms-house was 480, or about one in ten." Do you mean about one in a hundred? That would be, perhaps, a large percentage of criminals to the population. You can scarcely mean that the County Alms-house contained 4,800 paupers. Further on you say: "Some seventy years ago a young girl named 'Margaret' was left adrift in one of these villages. * * * She became the mother of a long race of criminals and paupers. * * * Of 900 descendants, through six generations, from this unhappy girl, * * * a great number have been idiots, imbeciles, drunkards, lunatics, paupers, and prostitutes." How is it possible that in seventy years there should be six generations from a young girl? Most families in that time have but three. Admitting that the last generation became criminals at the early age of five, you have sixty-five years for the previous five generations—an average of thirteen years to each—and this, too, must be considered in connection with the fact that seventy years ago "Margaret" was cast adrift a young girl. From the fact that the article has reference to the necessity of her receiving care and attention at this time, we presume that she was then a child—at least, you speak of her as "a neglected little child." Will you then please explain how, in seventy years, there could be six generations of criminals—nine hundred descendants—from a "neglected little child"? Your article is valuable to the genealogist and philanthropist, but it would be of more importance if these very apparent mistakes could be corrected.

QUÆRO.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Congressional proposition to resume specie payments Jan. 1, 1879, calls to mind the English attempts at resumption half a century ago. Parliament ordered the Bank of England, May 3, 1799, to keep its specie until June 24. From May 3 to the final resumption is called the period of the bank restriction. Prof. Sumner's *History of American Currency* gives a concise and, it seems to me, very instructive account of this period: "On the 22d of June, 1797, the restriction was continued until one month after the meeting of Parliament. On the 30th of November, 1797, it was continued until six months after the war should close. On the 3d of January, 1799, the bank, having over £7,000,000 of bullion declared itself ready to pay sums under £5 in coin, and to redeem its notes dated before Jan. 1, 1798. Its notes had increased from £11,000,000 to £16,000,000. April 30, 1802, the Peace of Amiens having been concluded, the restriction was extended until March 1, 1803, although the bank was ready to resume. Feb. 28, 1803, it was extended until six weeks after the next meeting of Parliament. On the 13th of December, 1803, war having been declared, the bank restriction was extended until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace. On the 18th of July, 1814, Napoleon having abdicated and peace being anticipated, the restriction was extended until March 25, 1815. March 2, 1815, it was continued until July 5, 1816. March 21, 1816, it was continued until July 5, 1818, in order, as the preamble to the act stated, to give the bank time to prepare for resumption. May 28, 1818, this preamble was repeated before another act which extended the restriction until July 5, 1819." Resumption was accomplished May 1, 1821.

It is idle for us to name Jan. 1, 1879, or any other day upon which to get back to the gold standard. The difficulties lie in the process of getting back, and to do any good, the present Congress should give its time to perfecting some plan by which our paper money may be reduced and gold piled up in the Treasury. A good plan, firmly followed, must work toward resumption. Fixing a date puts off resumption until the day comes and makes it none the more certain then.

RADIX.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874.

THE INFANT ASYLUM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What a happy paper you ought to be when you are the medium for so much happiness.

Since my last acknowledgment I have received $5 from G. P. S.; a kind note from Mrs. Quintard, No. 38 West Thirty-eighth street, stating that her children had sent a basket full of their beloved toys to Sixty-first street; three dressed dolls from "A friend of the children;" a great box of toys, books, and candies, anonymously given, and a package by express, from Westport, Conn., containing two dolls, the beloved companions of little twins of four years of age. They had possessed these dolls for two years, yet, strange to tell, with the immaterial loss of a nose each they were intact. The tender hearts of the little twins melted at the lamentable condition of the asylum children in the matter of dolls, and they dispatched their dearest treasures, desiring that they be given to "two poor little girls." God bless their generous little hearts.

With cordial thanks to these good benefactors and to you, I am, thankfully, yours,

MRS. BARROW.

No. 32 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Following will be found the recent correspondence between the Secretary of State and Attorney General relative to the oath of office. The old oath is in existence until the 1st of January, and persons elected to office can take that before that time if they choose to do so. After the 1st of January all must take the new oath.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Among the amendments to the Constitution of this State adopted by the people at the recent general election are included an amended article 12, prescribing a new form of oath of office, and the addition of the new article 16, prescribing time when amendments to the Constitution shall take effect in the following language:

ARTICLE XVI.

SECTION 1. All amendments to the Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January succeeding the election at which the same were adopted, except when otherwise provided by such amendments.

It is provided in and by the Revised Statutes of this State, article 3, title 6, chapter 5, part 1, that every person elected or appointed to any civil office or public trust embraced in said chapter, shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take the constitutional oath of office. The officers named in the chapter embrace most of the executive, legislative and judicial officers of the State.

The same article provides that, whenever a different time shall not be prescribed by law, such oath of office shall be taken and subscribed and deposited in the proper office, within fifteen days after the officer shall be notified of his election or appointment, or within fifteen days after the commencement of the term of office; and the article further names certain officers before whom such oath may be taken and subscribed.

As to State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, and members of the Legislature, and some other officers, such oath of office is deposited in this office, and is usually taken and subscribed before the Secretary of State, although the same is sometimes taken before other officers named in the article above referred to, and sent to the Secretary of State for filing.

Under the election laws of this State, boards of county canvassers are required to convene annually on the Tuesday succeeding the general election to canvass votes cast for State officers as well as for members of the Legislature and county officers, and the Board of State Canvassers are required to meet between the first and fifteenth days of December in each year, to canvass votes for State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators, &c. It is made the duty of the Secretary of State, after the adjournment of the State Canvassers, to forward to State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, &c., a certificate of election.

Under the provision of the revised statutes above cited, it has been the practice for State officers and Justices of the Supreme Court, after receiving certificate of election, to appear at the office of the Secretary of State prior to the commencement of their terms of office (on the 1st day of January following the election) and take and subscribe the constitutional oath.

In practice, the oath of office has heretofore been administered to members of Assembly by the Secretary of State on the day when the Legislature convenes, to wit, on the first Tuesday of January, and the oath of office is administered to Senators on the same day by the Lieutenant Governor, and such oath of office is required to be filed with the Secretary of State.

Article 12 of the amended constitution prescribes a new form of oath of office for executive, legislative, and judicial officers, chosen at any election. By the provisions of article 16, the twelfth article and the oath of office prescribed therein is to be in force from and including the first day of January, 1875. As to such of the State officers elected in November, 1874, who may, after receiving certificate of election, desire to take, subscribe, and file an oath of office prior to Jan. 1, the constitutional oath of office now in force must probably be administered upon application. Am I correct in this view of the matter?

But will the taking and filing of such an official oath be sufficient, and will it not be necessary for any officers elected in November, 1874, so taking the same to renew the oath in the new form on or after Jan. 1, 1875, "and before they enter on the duties of their respective offices?"

The question also arises, is it not the duty of the Secretary of State, after Jan. 1, 1875, to administer to State, legislative and judicial officers elected in November, 1874, (under the existing form of the Constitution and oath of office,) the oath of office, which will be in force from and including Jan. 1, 1875?

The questions are of great importance, and I desire your official opinion thereon at an early day, to guide me both in the preparation of official oath books and in the discharge of official duty—in the administering of and the filing of oaths of office.

Yours very respectfully,

DIEDRICH WILLERS, JR.,
Secretary of State.

To Hon. Daniel Pratt, Attorney General.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPLY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
ALBANY, Dec. 22, 1874.

To the Hon. Diedrich Willers, Jr., Secretary of State:

The Attorney General, after having carefully examined the several propositions submitted to him by the Secretary of State, has come to the following conclusions:

As the old Constitution remains in force until Jan. 1, 1875, all State officers elected at the late general election, including members of the Legislature, may, before that day, take and file with the Secretary of State the present constitutional oath prescribed in article 12 of the Constitution, now in force. If they do not take the official oath until on or after Jan. 1, the oath prescribed by the amended Constitution must be administered.

A serious question arises whether the new oath must not be taken by all State officers elected at the late general election, notwithstanding they may have, before Jan. 1, taken and filed the oath prescribed by the present Constitution. Although it is a question by no means free from doubt, the Attorney General is of the opinion that they are not required to take the new oath.

As a general rule, statutes will be construed in cases of doubt so as not to have a retroactive effect. The same rule is equally applicable to the construction of constitutions.

The Constitution provides that the political year and the legislative term shall begin on the 1st day of January. (Article 10, section 6.) And the statute provides that "All officers elected by the people, unless they shall be elected to supply vacancies then existing, shall enter on the duties of their respective offices on the 1st day of January following the election at which they shall be chosen."

State officers, therefore, (including members of the Legislature,) chosen at the late general election, who shall have taken the Constitutional oath of office before the 1st day of January next, will on that day be deemed to enter upon the duties of their office simultaneously with the taking effect of the amendments to the Constitution. When that takes effect, these officers will have, at the same time, entered upon the duties of their respective offices and will be deemed, in legal contemplation, already in the discharge of such duties. In such cases it will not be possible for them to take the oath of office before they shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices.

The Attorney General is, therefore, of the opinion that it will be sufficient for all State officers, including members of the Legislature, to take, subscribe, and file with the Secretary of State the oath of office in its present form as prescribed by the Constitution now in force, before the 1st day of January, and, having done so, no further oath should be required of them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

MARINE DISASTER.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 23.—The schooner Mary Cobb, from Baltimore, for Providence, with coal, has put in here leaking badly. She was towed in by the steamer George W. Elder. The schooner lost spanker, mainsail, and head-gear, and split her foresail.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

BREWSTER & CO.

The above well-known and long-established firm, familiar to driving men as Brewster & Co., of Broome street, have achieved a national reputation as carriage builders of the highest standing. A visit to their large warerooms, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, will disclose a stock of carriages which, for strength, lightness, elegance, and durability, cannot be surpassed. They are specimens of the coach-builder's art. For the present season, coaches and broughams are tastefully finished in all silk satins of different colors, and in dark shades of the softest French moroccos. The appointments are all made with a view to the combination of elegance and wear. The snow serves as a reminder that Brewster & Co. are the sole agents of the well-known Kimball's Portland sleighs, of which they are now offering a large assortment, and in which some new improvements have been introduced this Winter. When visiting the warerooms, it would be well for horsemen to inspect Brewster & Co.'s patent post-clip; also their sleigh-shoe. Many other things of interest will also be found there besides the fine stock of carriages.

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.

At their warerooms in Fifth avenue, at the corner of Twenty-first street, Messrs. J. B. Brewster & Co., familiarly known as Brewster & Co., of Twenty-fifth street, have a very fine stock of coupes, landaulets, coaches, and top wagons on exhibition and for sale. The Brewster wagons, with vertical steel plates and cross springs, are very great favorites with the habitués of the Boulevard and Harlem Lane. The Windsor, one of J. B. Brewster & Co.'s best wagons, is the lightest leather top wagon ever built. It should be borne in mind that carriages are wonderfully cheap just now—cheaper, perhaps, than they are likely to be for years. Now is the time, then, to buy a landaulet for your wife or a Windsor wagon for yourself, and all possible opportunity of selection can be had at Messrs. J. B. Brewster & Co.'s warerooms.

A. T. DESMAREST & CO.

An unusually fine stock of carriages is to be seen at the large warerooms of Messrs. A. T. Desmarest & Co., Nos. 628 and 630 Broadway. It includes Berlin landaus, with plate glass or leather fronts, landaulets of two or three sizes, broughams, wagons, rockaways, &c. Messrs. Desmarest & Co. invite a critical examination of all their carriages, and fearlessly guarantee every carriage they sell for one year. This they are free to do, knowing well the excellence of material and the highly skilled workmanship which are put into them.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.

All horsemen know that their outlay is far from being at an end when they have procured horse, buggy, and harness. There are horse-blankets, skins and lap-robes, sleigh-bells, and all other kinds of saddlers' goods to be bought. For these no better mart is to be found than the store of Messrs. Harmer, Hays & Co., at No. 72 Beekman street, where, by the way, Clark's famous patent horse-clippers can be bought wholesale and retail.

THE FURNITURE STORES.

F. KRUTINA.

What more elegant present than a nice Parisian chair for the drawing-room or boudoir? what more useful than a lounge or easy chair for the library? If three or four friends would only concentrate on one point like this, what a bijou of cosiness might be created in a moment for the surprise and delight of somebody. This thing can be done as easily as possible by paying a visit to the warerooms of Mr. F. Krutina, at Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston street. In addition to his large and varied general stock of first-class furniture, Mr. Krutina has just received a large and special importation of Swiss and Parisian upholstery and furniture. Those who love elegance as well as comfort in their apartments should not fail to call and inspect Mr. Krutina's stock.

WILLIAM H. LEE.

To those who desire to make useful holiday presents, the stock of furniture of Mr. William H. Lee, of No. 277 Canal street, one door from Broadway, and of Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton street, presents capital opportunities. It comprises a large assortment of all the newest designs in parlor, library, dining-room, and chamber furniture, all of which Mr. Lee is now offering below cost. Of more fancy furniture there is a large and fine stock of ladies' work-tables, jardinieres, card-receivers, music-stands, easles, escretoires, chiffoniers, &c. All Mr. Lee's stock is of the very best manufacture.

WARREN WARD & CO.

There is no establishment in New-York in the way of furniture which housekeepers love more to patronize than that of Warren Ward & Co., at the corner of Spring and Crosby streets. Their sets of bedroom, parlor, and dining-room furniture are of elegant design, even when of the cheapest character, and of most superior workmanship. A very nice full set of bedroom furniture can be bought for $40. No one, except as a matter of luxury and extravagance, could desire anything nicer and neater.

T. BROOKS & CO.

The City of Churches is happy in having the well-known furniture and upholstery house of T. Brooks & Co., of No. 137 Fulton street, Brooklyn, to fly to in order to fill their own household requirements, or to purchase a Christmas present which shall add to the ease and comfort of some friend and neighbor. T. Brooks & Co. have a reputation for superiority of style and workmanship.

FURS.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

What would the world do—the ladies' world—were it not for such enterprising business firms as that of C. G. Gunther's Sons, for instance? Of all the dangerous and difficult occupations, that of the trapper and fur collector heads the list. And yet, year after year, the stores of Messrs. Gunther are replenished with new and splendid sets of fur of every description. A few years ago, seal-skin was a novelty; to-day it is a necessary part of every lady's wardrobe. Messrs. Gunther have had much to do with the introduction and popularizing of seal-skin, and they have always on hand one of the finest and most varied stocks in the world. Their general stock of furs is by far the finest in the United States, and comprises a list of varieties far too lengthy to enumerate. It is, perhaps, better to suggest that ladies go to the warehouses at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway on a tour of inspection. They will find Messrs. Gunthers' goods of the highest class of fur and of the very best make. Indeed, such a reputation have the furs of this firm that they are as well known in some parts of Europe as they are on this side of the Atlantic. A set of furs or a sealskin jacket would make a charming Christmas present. Any young lady's eyes would sparkle at the sight of such a gift.

KNOX.

Mr. Knox always lays himself out at Christmas time to captivate the ladies by offering them special attractions in the way of furs, which they cannot resist, and which, when put on, are so becoming that their husbands or fathers surrender on the spot. In his three stores, at No. 212 Broadway, the Prescott House, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel Mr. Knox makes such a display of elegant cloaks, graceful jackets, and cosy muffs, that the ladies are literally enticed in, and, once in, they are gone up. They cannot resist Mr. Knox's blandishments and patriarchal appearance. This year Mr. Knox's stock comprises all the finer and choicer kinds of seal-skin, brown lynx, &c. A good set can be had from $25 upward. A full set of Shetland seal-skin, including jacket, muff and boa, of the finest fur, and of the most stylish make and pattern, can be had for $500. Mr. Knox has a full line of all fur goods. His stock is well worth a careful inspection.

F. BOOS & BROTHER.

The wholesale fur dealing firm of F. Boos & Brother, of No. 449 Broadway, have once more organized a retail department of their business for the Christmas and New Year's holidays. Their stock comprises a fine and varied assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's furs of all descriptions. A great specialty with this firm is the manufacture of seal-skin sacques. Messrs. Boos & Brother are the sole manufacturers of the patent *le gant* muff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.

One of the most complete and varied stocks of London, Paris, and Vienna fancy-goods which has been displayed this season is that of Messrs. Francis Tomes & Co., of No. 6 Maiden lane. It presents every possible opportunity for choosing a suitable Christmas or New Year's gift. It comprises handsome and costly dressing cases and traveling bags, glove and handkerchief boxes, and a wealth of fans for the ladies. Then there are opera-glasses in pearl, shell, or aluminium, bronze and gilt work, leather goods, table cutlery of the best Sheffield makers, a fine assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's silk umbrellas, and a variety of knick-knacks which all delight to collect around them.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.

A good umbrella is both a necessity and a luxury; a necessity, because one must have an umbrella, and a luxury, because a bad one is a nuisance. Messrs. Isaac Smith's Son & Co., of No. 405 Broadway, near Canal street, sell only good umbrellas, no matter of what description, and they are therefore entitled to the support of the discriminating public. They have recently imported an entirely new stock of foreign umbrellas comprising all the latest novelties of all the capitals of Europe, which they are selling at extraordinarily low prices. Every quality of silk umbrellas may be had at from $2 50 to $50 each.

L. PRANG & CO.

In their beautiful chromos, Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, supply most suitable objects for holiday presents. The picture last issued is a copy of Meyer Von Bremen's beautiful picture, "The Love Token," which was sold for $1,500. The wonders of chromo-lithography are wonderfully set forth in the fact that the Prangs sell their very beautiful chromos, which cannot be told from the original, for $10.

GEORGE GOULET & CO.

The *bons vivants* of New-York are becoming every day more and more enamored of the Champagne wines bearing the brand of George Goulet & Co., of Rheims. This is easily accounted for by their delicacy of flavor and purity. The one renders them highly palatable; the other prevents any subsequent acidity. Messrs. Joseph Riffiard's Sons, of No. 42 Vesey street, are the sole agents of these wines in this City.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.

The co-partnership of this firm expiring on the 1st of February next, they are offering at and below cost prices their entire stock of chandeliers and gas fixtures, bronzes, and clocks, silver-plated ware, and cutlery and fancy goods. As Messrs. Nicol, Davidson & Co.'s stock is one of the finest in the city, the opportunity to buy advantageously is obvious. Their store is at No. 686 Broadway.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD.

For useful and ornamental presents Mr. E. D. Bassford's store in the Cooper Institute stands in the first rank. He is now offering triple-plate silver tea and coffee services at $23 50, and other, plated goods of all descriptions at equally low prices. His stock of plain and decorated porcelain—dinner, tea, and toilet sets—is very fine, as is also his stock of Bohemian and cut glass.

GILES' LINIMENT.

The records of the Board of Health tell their own story as to the sad prevalence of diphtheria in all parts of the City. Giles' liniment iodide of ammonia cures and prevents diphtheria and every other form of sore throat. The depot of this valuable liniment is at No. 451 Sixth avenue, but it can be purchased of any respectable druggist.

PEREGO.

Mr. Perego, the well-knownshirt-maker of No. 85 Nassau street, has just brought out, for $1 50, a new *robe de nuit* for gentlemen, which he has epigrammatically named the "Good Night" shirt. Having thus relieved himself of his humor, Mr. Perego implores every one not to go to bed without one. The best thing is to try one.

DITSON & CO.

New music is always in demand. Every one wants the score of the fine airs and passages in the last new opera; many want and must have the last classical work of all the great vocalists and pianists of the day. Fortunately Messrs. Ditson & Co., of No. 711 Broadway, are always on hand to supply any demand for new and standard music.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrin's famous Worcestershire Sauce. Unfortunately, much that is counterfeit and worthless is sold in this country. Messrs. John Duncan's Sons are the most reliable agents for the pure sauce.

EVERDELL'S SONS.

Printing in colors has of late years opened quite a new field of industry, which many of the oldest printing offices have added to their business. Messrs. William Everdell's Sons, of No. 104 Fulton street, execute in the very best manner, labels, show-cards, calendars, gold-leaf and embossed work, and every description of printing in colors.

FOLEY.

To any young man engaged in a banking-house or merchant's counting-house, no Christmas gift would be more suitable or welcome than one of Mr. John Foley's gold pens. The store is No. 2 Astor House.

THE RUSSIAN BATHS.

For comfort and convenience the Russian baths at No. 25 East Fourth street are unsurpassed. A Russian bath will cure a cold in a few hours, thus saving the patient three or four days' misery.

JOHN ROGERS.

Mr. Rogers, of No. 212 Fifth avenue, has added another to the long list of artistic groups of every-day life which have made him famous. This last is named the Tap on the Window. It is very life like. The price is only $15 a copy.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD.

At their store, No. 1 Maiden lane, Messrs. Crouch & Fitzgerald are offering a large Christmas stock of fine leather goods, including satchels, pocket-books, cigar-cases, &c.

COLGATE & CO.

Messrs. Colgate & Co. have just brought out a new perfume for the holidays, called "Violet Toilet Water." It is strong and lasting, yet delicate. All respectable druggists have it.

NO. 7 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.

Russian vapor baths are first-rate for fortifying the system against colds. The baths at the above address, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel, will be found to furnish every convenience for the most *exigeant* bather.

T. MILLER.

Mr. T. Miller, of No. 355 Sixth avenue and No. 1,125 Broadway, has lately reduced the price of his shirts, made to order, to $3 per dozen below former prices.

ESPENSCHEID.

For first-class dress or business hats, Mr. Espenscheid's store, at No. 118 Nassau street, is one of the best in the City. Remember New Year's.

HOLMES.

All care and anxiety about burglars may be avoided by the use of Holmes' Burglar-alarm Telegraph. The office is at No. 571 Broadway.

CRANDALL & CO.

For toy baby-carriages, velocipedes, hobby-horses, doll-carriages, wagons, carts, sleighs, &c., go to Crandall & Co.'s, at No. 569 Third avenue.

F. J. KALDENBERG.

The friends of smokers must bear in mind that F. J. Kaldenberg has just opened a store, No. 854 Broadway, for the sale of meerschaum and amber goods.

S. KLABER & CO.

At their steam marble works, No. 217 to No. 223 West Fifty-first street, S. Klaber & Co. are selling marble and marbleized mantels at greatly reduced prices.

SMITH.

For fashionable designs and patterns of dresses, ladies should go to Smith's pattern bazaar, No. 914 Broadway. Every novelty in patterns.

LUNDBORG.

There is every variety of perfume in Lundborg's category. His perfumes are like natural flowers and bouquets. Ask your druggist for them.

A. COX'S SONS.

A. Cox's Sons, of No. 25 Maiden lane, are selling their splendid stock of gold and ivory mounted and natural walking canes at holiday prices.

A. KLABER.

Mr. Klaber is offering at his works, No. 134 East Eighteenth street, an extensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels at very low prices.

MILLER & CO.

Gentlemen will find a choice stock of boots, shoes, and toilet slippers at the store of Miller & Co., No. 3 Union square.

M. M. MERRELL.

A large stock of square and upright pianos is being offered for rent or for sale, on monthly payments, by Mr. M. M. Merrell, of No. 8 Union square.

MORTON.

In addition to his gold pens and pencil cases, Mr. Morton, of No. 25 Maiden lane, has just brought out pencils and pen cases in celluloid, a new material.

FRANKFIELD & CO.

This firm have an elegant assortment of watches, diamonds, coral, and gold jewelry at their stores, No. 209 Sixth avenue and No. 323 Eighth avenue.

STEWART.

For marble and wood mantels, in rich and elegant designs, at the lowest prices, go to Stewart's, Nos. 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street.

CORONERS' CASES

Mary Baker, a German woman, aged twenty-eight, fell down stairs at her residence, No. 185 Cannon street, and died yesterday from the injuries received....William Chapman, aged fifty-seven, of No. 176 Macdougal street, was found drowned in a horse-trough in his stable at the rear of his residence yesterday morning....Patrick Leavers, having no home, was arrested by Officer Dalton, of the Eleventh Precinct, for intoxication, on Tuesday night, and died in the station-house cell yesterday morning....Charles Williams, aged two years, was fatally burned yesterday, during the absence of his mother from her residence, in Seventy-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A French paper states that the robbers of the painting by Murillo from the Seville Cathedral are traced.

M. Marchi, who was the Superintendent of the late prison of Marshal Bazaine, has been appointed in the same capacity for the jails at Pau.

The population of the Australian colonies has nearly doubled during the last ten years, an increase which, in the absence of any special attraction of population, is unprecedented.

Considerable sensation has been produced in military circles at Vienna by some brilliant trials of Austrian guns in steel and bronze. They proved superior to Krupp's cast-steel guns.

A Paris correspondent writing at the beginning of December says that more than fifty applications for leave to start new journals had been refused by the Paris Police during the last few days.

It is expected that the direct voyage between Liverpool and Australia will soon be made in forty-five days. Steam-ships are being constructed with that view. The Peninsular and Oriental Company now make the journey in forty-three days by way of the Red Sea.

Speculations have begun to be made as to the changes that would take place in the British Cabinet in case ill-health should compel Mr. Disraeli to resign. It is considered by some that in such a contingency Sir Stafford Northcote would become the leader of the House of Commons.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* says that at Mariahilf a number of young men have formed an association to which none but the sons of house-owners are admitted, and the members of which engage to marry none but dowerless girls without prospects, under a fine of 10,000 florins, to be devoted to the endowment of a poor couple.

Prince Bismarck has become extremely sensitive over his prosecution of Count Von Arnim. In a correspondence to the London *Times*, the Count's son made use of a title for himself, which coming to the knowledge of Bismarck was the cause of an official remonstrance. The German Chancellor did not always stoop to such trifles.

The French are about to construct a monster telescope, which is to be only two feet shorter and six inches less in diameter than the celebrated instrument of Lord Rosse. It was begun some six years ago, but the death of its projector, and then the war, put a stop to the operations. They are now being resumed in earnest.

The French Aerial Navigation Society, at their recent annual meeting, awarded their gold and silver medals to Capt. Oxley and his mate, Mr. Bascombe, of the English fishing sloop which rescued M. and Mme. Durnop from the recent perilous balloon descent in the North Sea. The medals were received by a deputation from the British Embassy.

It is generally known that among many trades in Europe no work is done on Mondays. Dr. Boyd, preaching on behalf of the hospitals of Devonshire, in Exeter, lately, calculated that the loss to the work-people engaged in the woolen manufactures, the cotton trade, and the brick-laying trade alone by "Idle Monday" amounted to £7,300,000 per annum.

The late M. Guizot commenced an action of a singular kind against the Empress Eugenie to force her to receive back a sum of money which he was distressed to learn the late Emperor had advanced to his son Guillaume. The austere Orleanist died before the case could be tried; and now the family, repudiating his chivalric scruples, have dropped the action.

When Alsace and Lorraine were taken over from France, they were free from debt. Now the German Government is in the market for a loan on account of those two provinces. It appears that, besides the expenses consequent on the construction of defensive works, a considerable sum has to be paid in the form of annuities or subventions for railway and canal works, and these debts, if they can be so called, will amount to nearly a million sterling in the year 1875.

A singular outrage is reported from Ireland. A party of armed men waylaid a young widow, who, with her father and mother, was returning home on a car, near Tullamore, Kings County. They threatened to take the young woman's life unless she would consent to marry Grennan, one of the assailants. Fortunately assistance was at hand, and, on an alarm being raised, five of the gang, including Grennan, were arrested. They have all been committed for trial.

Large tracts of land in the south of France which have not hitherto repaid cultivation are now being planted with the kind of oak-trees beneath which truffles are generally found, and it is expected that each acre of this land, which has of late been sold for as little as £5, will yield a crop of truffles worth £20 every year. The experiment has already been tried in the Department of the Vaucluse, and in the course of the last twenty years 150,000 acres which were absolutely unproductive have been planted out, and are now yielding a rich return.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is expected in England in the Spring. The British Government has sent him an invitation, upon which an Arabian paper says: "This has given us indescribable pleasure, not merely because the view taken by the *al-Jawaib* has been adopted, but for many other reasons, chiefly because we are persuaded that in the event of his being honored with an audience of her Majesty and her Ministers, his highest hopes will be gratified, and also that her Majesty and her Ministers will be gratified at seeing him; for he is undoubtedly a personage of merit, and the English, above all other nations, know how to appreciate that quality."

Bendigo, the well-known prize-fighter and ex-champion of England, is now said to be doing good work as a preacher. He delivered a religious address recently before the London Cabmen's Mission, which is reported as having produced a remarkable effect upon an overflowing audience. He gave some personal reminiscences. Bendigo is now sixty-three years of age, straight as a dart, well and hearty. He said he was the youngest of twenty-one children, and, his father dying when he was thirteen, he was put in the work-house. He began fighting when he was sixteen years of age, and left it off when he was forty. Thirty-six years ago he came up and fought "Deaf Burke" for the champion's belt and won it, and then he fought Ben Caunt. Two years ago, after spending his time alternately in the Police cells, the prize ring, and the public-house, he was converted as if by a miracle. Ever since he had been the happiest man alive, and he should be happier still if he could only learn to read the Bible for himself.

A Portsmouth paper says that affairs are now taking a definite form with regard to the British Arctic expedition. The Pandora, (five,) screw gun vessel, is undergoing a survey for the purpose. She is 140 feet long, with 25 feet beam, and at her last measured mile trial attained a speed of nine knots. She has had two commissions, from the second of which she returned just over two years ago, since which time she has been in the steam reserve. It is understood that she will be planked round with stiff timber to enable her to successfully resist the pressure of the ice. The Columbine, which has been selected at Chatham, is 160 feet long and 50 feet broad, her speed being about the same as that of the Pandora. She returned from the East India Station in May last. Government surveyors are also engaged in Scotland inspecting the whalers there. The expedition will start in May next, at the same time as the whaling fleets. The object in leaving at this early period is to reach the ice in time to pass through Melville Bay at the first opening, which occurs generally about the 5th of June.

The *Italia Centrale* of Reggio, in the Emilia, publishes the following vendetta, worthy of Borgian days: "It is long since a woman's hand has done in our province such a deed as that perpetrated in Villa Cella last Sunday morning by Veronica Catalani. This woman cherished an ancient grudge against the *parroco*, (curate,) Don Vecchi, and on the morning of Sunday, while the priest, after having given at the altar the explanation of the Gospel for the day, prepared to leave the church, the ferocious woman rushed at him and stabbed him three times with a knife which she had purposely sharpened and poisoned. Mortally wounded, the priest fell to the ground before the terrified congregation, had any time for hindering the sacrilegious murder. The furious murderess, flourishing her bloody knife from right to left, with the evident purpose of making sure of her victim, wounded, perhaps involuntarily, a boy of ten years old, and grazed the breast of a certain Giuseppe Gilioli, through his clothes. Seeing that the priest was quite dead, Veronica Catalani returned to her house, and was coolly breakfasting when the carabinieri came to arrest her. She denied nothing; on the contrary, gave most minute details of her ruthless deed.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

OPEN TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET,
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE, N. Y.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF FASHIONS. BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS JUST RECEIVED. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, READY. Patterns FITTED TO THE FORM, WARRANTED perfect.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MUSICAL BOXES

AT RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

An extraordinary opportunity to select from a Full Stock unequaled in musical quality and variety and in mechanical perfection.

ALL MADE TO ORDER.

J. HOWARD FOOTE, Importer,

Nos. 154 and 156 Clark st., Chicago. | No. 31 Maiden Lane, New-York.

NATURAL FLOWERS.

We will have our usual splendid assortment of flowers for the holidays. Floral designs, Crosses, Stars, and all other designs for churches at Christmas, and Christmas trees and greens, by

W. FITZPATRICK,
Florist,
No. 1,213 Broadway.

MOST SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS TO FIND AT FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, in fine watches, diamonds, coral and gold jewelry, solid silver and fine silver-plated ware, cuckoo and French clocks, all warranted, and retailed at manufacturers' prices, at their well-known stores, Nos. 206 6th av., corner 14th st., and 323 8th av., corner 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., Mrs. HARDMAN—Select servants; Protestant English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, colored, German, French; City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a French girl; with best of City references; speaks English perfectly; is good as nurse and seamstress, or assist generally: for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT American woman as chamber-maid or lady's maid. Call at No. 54 University place.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very willing, competent girl; excellent references; is a very good washer and ironer; also a good cook; is industrious and every inch a lady. Can be seen at No. 921 10th av., between 36th and 37th sts, first floor, Jacquin's French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A first-rate cook in everything; steady, capable, and reliable; or cook, washer, or ironer, in a private family; best reference. City or country. Can be seen at Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK; IS an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at No. 217 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD EXperienced dress-maker, will go out by the day. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 45d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT SCOTCH girl, as general servant; in City or country; has good reference; is a good plain cook and laundress; willing and agreeable; not afraid of work; likes children. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general house-work; a good cook, washer and ironer; would like to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 816 6th st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman with one child, in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call or address Sporle, No. 928 Hudson st., grocery store.

LADIES' DIRECTORY, CORNER OF BROADway and 55th st.—A large number of capable, respectable servants, for City and country, at low wages. Employment is wanted for several ladies at nominal salaries.

Classes for ladies in the cooking school on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. $5 for ten lessons. Printed cooks sent on by the month, $2. The ladies request the co-operation of all housekeepers, and prompt replies from those to whom they apply for information.

LAUNDRESS.—WASHING BY THE DAY OR TO take home, by a good laundress; good reference. Call on or address Mrs. McCready, No. 328 East 34th st.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; understands his business; several years' reference; no objection to the country; can milk if required. Address E. M. C., Box No. 298, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND TRUSTWORTHY man; thoroughly understands his business; six years' best of City reference. Address M. L., No. 25 East 40th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY AN EXperienced man waiter; the best City references will be given from the most respectable families in the City. Call or address W. P., No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call or address D. D., No. 286 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITer in a private family; understands his business; best City reference. Call at or address H. G., no. 130 West 20th st., first floor.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class references from families in New-York and Lon on. Address Waiter, Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

ADVERTISER DESIRES THE SERVICES of a lad or young man who has acted in the capacity of waiter or valet in Great Britain or Ireland, and who possesses the necessary credentials of a good character for honesty, sobriety, and efficiency. Address B. P. J., Box No. 2,805 New-York Post Office.

CORRESPONDENT.—WANTED IN THE OFFICE of a manufacturing house, a young man to assist in correspondence; state experience, age, if married, references, and salary will accept. Address J. B. J. & Co., Post Office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING AND COMMISsion house on Worth st., a young man, sixteen to twenty years of age, as assistant book-keeper. Address, stating position now occupied and references, E., Post Office Box No. 3,667.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED PROTESTANT CHRISTian lady of refinement, as companion to an only child about eight years of age, and to take a general interest in the household; unobjectionable testimonials required. Apply to C. E., Box 1,140 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK, WASHer, and ironer, in a family of two; wages, $16. Apply with references to Mrs. S., No. 142 East 18th st., between 11 A. M. and 12 M.

MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS OF all the novel, useful, beautiful, and fashionable designs now ready.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

City and County of San Francisco.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sull van, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvememt Bonds." CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 23 years

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to render an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 45 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.—The annual election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 5, on THURSDAY, 24th inst. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until the 26th inst. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON New-York City property; also smaller sums to suit applicant. Only principals with good applications need apply.

J. C. CLINTON, No. 40 East 18th st.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILSON, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

Railroad securities our specialty 23 years.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCADIAN.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

JOHN MORRISSEY.
(Cartoon.)

Full report of
GEN. GRANT'S CHRISTMAS DINNER,
At the Academy of Music.

LIST OF THE GUESTS.

THE SPEECHES.

KING KALAKAUA.
(With portrait.)

THE PLUCKED PIGEON.

WESTON'S WALK.
(Portrait.)

ROBERT DALE OWEN.
(Portrait.)

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

FRAUDS AT ART AUCTIONS.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

AT THE NEWS STANDS AND
NO. 83 NASSAU ST.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

A NEW BOOK BY GRACE GREENWOOD.
THIS TIME FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.
HEADS AND TAILS:
Studies and Stories of Pets.

Square 16mo, extra cloth, beveled boards, elaborate gilt and ink-stamped sides, gilt edges. $2.

It consists of a dozen or more of her delightfully bright sketches, mostly having the charm of personal experiences, in which she pictures in her own inimitable way, so full of wit, of pathos, of good sense, of tenderness, and of real rollicking fun, her own adventures, or those of other young and old folks who love animals.

Many publishers of costly holiday books might learn something by studying the typography, illustrations, paper, and binding of "Heads and Tails." The cover is especially handsome, being elaborately stamped and gilt. * * * The stories are told in the author's happiest style, as might naturally be expected when one learns that most of the living subjects were individually admired by the writer. The illustrations are sixteen in number, and most of them are exceptionally good in design and execution.—*Christian Union.*

Also,
HOLIDAY BOOKS.

THE MAN IN THE MOON, AND OTHER PEOPLE. By R. W. RAYMOND. Square 16mo, extra cloth, beveled boards, handsome gilt and ink-stamed sides, gilt edges. $2.

Good sense, delicate fancies, and true wit combine to make Mr. Raymond a most successful and popular story-teller.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The illustrations are charming, and the book is exquisitely gotten up.—*Portland Press.*

Let that parent who is looking about for something to please the little ones on Christmas inquire for "The Man in the Moon and Other People," and he cannot go amiss.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. Three steel plates, Portrait of Sidney, View of Penshurst Castle, and fac-simile of Sidney's manuscript. 12mo, silk cloth, beveled boards, stamped with Sidney's Coat of Arms in ink and gold. $1 50.

An elaborate sketch of a most interesting character.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

Its binding is exquisitely chaste.—*New-York World.*

Beautifully complete in every detail.—*New-Haven Journal and Courier.*

"TOINETTE;" A Tale of Transition. By HENRY CHURTON. 12mo. 510 pages. Extra cloth, fancy stamped ink and gilt side. $1 50.

Absolutely thrilling in some of its situations and delineations.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

A picturesque, vivid, passionate story.—*Cincinnati Times.*

A remarkable book. It is fascinating, thrilling, and its scenes are vivid as the lightnings."—*Atlanta (Ga.) Methodist Advocate.*

NORWOOD; or, Village Life in New-England. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New Edition. Illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. 12mo. 500 pages. Fancy stamped cloth. $2.

Embodies more of the high art of fiction than any half-dozen of the best novels of the best authors of the day. It will cease to be read and re-read as often as Dickens' "Dombey" or "David Copperfield."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE CIRCUIT RIDER; A Tale of the Heroic Age. By EDWARD EGGLESTON, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," &c., &c. 12mo, illustrated, fancy covers. $1 75.

Alive with the sound of rushing streams and the echoes of the forest, but shows a certain graceful self-possession which betrays the presence of the artist's power.—*New-York Tribune.*

MY WIFE AND I: Or, Harry Henderson's History. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," &c., &c. 12mo, extra cloth, stamped cover. $1 75. Illustrated by H. L. Stephens.

Mrs. Stowe has achieved an unbounded success in this her latest effort.—*Boston Journal.*

*,*To be had through any bookseller; or will be mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price by

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
No. 164 Park place, New-York.

1875.—Postpaid.—$1 60.

THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. Send ten cents for a sample number. SUBSCRIBE NOW (1874) and get the last two numbers of this year FREE.

JOHN L. SHOREY,
No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF Marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL SECURED FOR MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, &c.—Undersigned have applications from numerous persons who desire to invest capital.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents, No. 12 Wall st.

FOR SALE—TIN AND STOVE STORE, IN A GOOD locality; satisfactory terms to those meaning business. Address Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, who were not at the meeting of bondholders held Dec. 15, 1874, are requested to call at the office of HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. E. WATSON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 69 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

HARNESS, SLEIGH-BELLS, HORSE-BLANKETS.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—TWO OF GOULD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS, one four-seat, one two-seat; owner having no use for them, will sell cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 117 West 25th st.

TWO PRIVATE HOUSES MUST BE SOLD.—Four-story on 21st st.; three story on 33d st.; will be sold at panic prices for cash if sold at once. Apply to JOHN PETTRETCH, No. 1,036 3d av.

FINE SIX-YEAR-OLD COLT, HAMBLETOnian-Messenger stock; sound of wind and limb. Apply to EDWIN ANDREWS, Union Stable, 41st st., near Lexington av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Corner of Broadway and 31st st.

This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.

Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms. Parties transient or permanent desiring comfort will find this house first class, quiet, and genteel. The restaurant is unsurpassed in cooking and service. Pleasant and retired for ladies and families. Prices liberal. Entrance on Broadway, also on 31st st.

NO. 1,250 BROADWAY, NEAR 31ST ST., handsomely-furnished front and back parlor, front and back bedroom; hall rooms, gas; first floor, back, furniture new; suite or single; for gentlemen, gentlemen and wives, or single ladies; first-class house; one door from restaurant; terms reasonable.

NO. 35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, ONE BLOCK east of Broadway, near 4th st.—Large, handsomely-furnished third story front room and hall bedroom, communicating, with board; ample closet room; location good; terms reasonable; references.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED BEDroom for one or two gentlemen can be had (without board) with all necessary attendance, in a private family in West 11th st. Address, by note, with references, J. A., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., BET. 11TH AND 12TH STS.

Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, on reasonable terms, at No. 45 5th av.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—5TH AV., No. 222, elegant apartment house; one beautiful front suite, newly furnished, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c. Also, two for gentlemen; steam heat; janitor.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TO GENTLEMEN without board, a large alcove room; hot and cold water in it; $7; also a large hall room, gas in, $2 50; reference required. No. 223 West 15th st.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A VERY LARGE, DESIRable room and small room connecting, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.

W. FISH.

MADISON AV., NO. 216.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished parlor floor; private table; reference; family private.

NO. 45 EAST SIXTEENTH ST., NEAR Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen; also table board.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A VERY desirable handsomely-furnished floor to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—SECOND AND FOURTH story front and hall rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE, LARGE second-story alcove room, with board, in private family; all conveniences; references exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUNNY large rooms on fourth floor to let to gentlemen, with or without board. No. 47 West 22d st.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, UNEXPECtedly vacated, to rent, with board, at No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; second floor; two hall rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY TWO YOUNG gentlemen, (brothers,) in a strictly private family, with or without board, a large, neatly furnished room, with grate fire evenings and Sundays. Address, stating lowest terms, &c., PERMANENT, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY; a pleasant room, hot and cold water, fire, and gas; in good location; best references given and required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, J. S. K., No. 153 Rose st., Brooklyn, E. D., Long Island.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A BEDroom and parlor on second floor, with board; a family taking no other boarders decidedly preferred; board must be good and references the best; location above 14th st. Address Post Office Box No. 3,498.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board in a private family in Jersey City, within ten minutes' walk from ferry; front room, with fire; boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C. F. L., Station G, City.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 11th da. of November, 1874.

SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, CHARLES R. CHRISTY, HENRY J. CHAPIN, } Executors, &c., of Thomas Christy deceased.

n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 15 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.

GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.

o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.

AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix. WILLIAM JAY, Administrator Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

s10-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 10 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, CHARLES H. ISHAM, } Executors.

jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS, Administrator, &c.

o15-1aw6m-Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WHITEFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.

JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, JOHN BARBERIE, } Executors.

y16-1aw6mTh* JOHN BARBERIE.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANN STANTON by her sister Maggie; last heard from in Napa City, Cal., in 1869. Address No. 263 Cherry st., New-York. California papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CHRISTMAS WEEK.
HERD OF THE HOUR!

The beautiful romantic play will be given but twice more, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, the occasion of the visit of KING KALAKAUA, and TO-MORROW at the CHRISTMAS MATINEE.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, the sublime tragedy of

☞ MACBETH,

with the great SHAKESPEARIAN COMBINATION
Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.....as.....MACBETH
Miss MATILDA HERON.....as...LADY MACBETH

NEXT MONDAY, Dec. 28, Charles Dickens' charming CHRISTMAS STORY

☞ LITTLE EM'LY,

with Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE as MICAWBER.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. KING KALAKUA.
THE KING AND SUITE
Will visit Booth's Theatre THIS (Thursday) EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24,
CHRISTMAS EVE.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS!
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,
JOE COBURN,
Assisted by the following talent:
LARRY POWERS, MIKE NOONAN,
MIKE COBURN,
and two well known amateurs in an exhibition of the art of SELF-DEFENSE.
Also,
On the same evening, Boucicault's great Irish drama, ARRAH NA POGUE. ARRAH NA POGUE.
MATINEES—THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
ALADDIN and CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
DEC. 25. CHRISTMAS DAY, DEC. 25.
PERFORMANCES. THREE Morning at 11; afternoon at 2; evening at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S. NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE.....Lessee and Manager
GRAND REOPENING.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 21,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 21,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 21,
N. D. ROBERTS'
JACK AND JILL PANTOMIME TROUPE.
JACK AND JILL PANTOMIME TROUPE.
JACK AND JILL PANTOMIME TROUPE.
JACK AND JILL PANTOMIME TROUPE.
A DOUBLE HARLEQUINADE.
A DOUBLE HARLEQUINADE.
A DOUBLE HARLEQUINADE.
Surpassing anything ever presented in this country.

Popular prices, 50c., 75c., and $1, according to location. No extra charge for reserved seats. Gallery, 25 cents.

JOHN MORRISSEY,
CARTOON.
See the ARCADIAN.

PARK THEATRE.
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND,
In Mark Twain's drama,
COL. SELLERS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST PERFORMANCE, THURSDAY, Dec 24.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEE SATURDAY AND CHRISTMAS DAY.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
Combined with the
BROOKLYN HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
FRIDAY, Dec. 25, at 8 P. M.
Steinway Hall.
MESSIAH.
MESSIAH.
MESSIAH.
Soloists:
Oratorio by Handel.
Chorus of 500, Orchestra of 80.
Eminent Soloists.
Dr. LEOP. DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2. Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

FULL REPORT OF GEN. GRANT'S Christmas Dinner at the Academy of Music; list of the Guests; the Speeches. See the ARCADIAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.....Manager
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE BLACK CROOK RECONSTRUCTED.
THE BRAUTIFUL SPANISH DANSEUSES,
Señoritas RICKEYATTA and BARNEYELLA.
First appearance of the Master Gymnasts,
THE VICTORELLIS.
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE
on CHRISTMAS DAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Robert Percy's splendid sensation drama of,
TO THE DEATH.
To commence with WANDERING STENIE.
J. B. STUDLEY.....as.....Wandering Stenie

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-House, Broadway and 29th st.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
GREAT BILL FOR HOLIDAY WEEK.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY. Seats secured.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

STADT THEATRE. DI MURSKA.
LAST SACRED CONCERT
OF THE ILMA DI MURSKA CONCERT COMPANY,
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC Branch will meet THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. GEORGE MAY POWELL, of the Oriental Topographical Corps, will read a paper on THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS. Admission free.

S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By request, the Lecture on "The Italy of America," by J. A. Johnson, will be repeated, illustrated by 150 stereopticon views, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, in Cooper Institute.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

R. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRUCE, J. HASKEN ROGERS, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1875—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open EVERY D

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At the regular monthly of the Medico-Legal Society held last evening, Mr. John R. Dospassos read a paper entitled "Hints for Legislative Reforms."

Proceedings in the suits of Josie Mansfield against Fisk's estate and John Kelly against Nelson J. Waterbury are still kept in abeyance from day to day.

The Old Guard have resolved to visit Albany, to take part in the inauguration of the Governor. They will be the guests of the Burgesses Corps of that city.

The Navajos Indian delegates who arrived in this City on Tuesday, from Washington, under the guidance of their agent, Governor Arny, are still at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

The inmates of the institutions under the management of the Department of Charities will be provided with a plentiful meal of turkey and chicken on Christmas Day.

The regular mail by the Ontario, for St. Thomas, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and the West Indies, will close at the General Post Office, to-day, at noon. The supplementary mail closes at two o'clock P. M.

Manuel Pasada, Juan Cortes, and Francisco Martines, were yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with having unstamped cigars in their possession. They were committed for examination in default of $500 bail each.

The French Benevolent Society has addressed an appeal to the public for donations of articles of clothing and other materials in aid of the poor and destitute of French nativity in this City. Donations will be received by M. Marchand, at No. 116 Prince street.

Mrs. Barrow wishes to ask through THE TIMES whether the lady who anonymously sent to her a gift for the "little orphans," will permit her to give them to the Hospital for Sick Children. The answer may be sent to Mrs. Barrow, No. 32 West Thirty-second street.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have made the following appointments to the Bellevue Hospital Medical Board: Dr. F. N. Otis, to fill the place of Dr. Thompson; Dr. R. W. Taylor, in place of Dr. Budd, and Dr. William H. Van Wyck, in place of Dr. Mason.

The Department of Charities will commence to distribute money, coal, &c., to the out-door poor on Jan. 2. The Commissioners yesterday ordered their Secretary, Mr. Phillips, to invite proposals by advertisement for 2,000 tons of coal. It is expected that the number of applicants will be very large.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John Monaghan, charged with burglary, and Henry Wilson, charged with pocket-picking, were sent to the House of Refuge. Michael Hickey pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

The case of the will of Louis Saur, who left his whole estate to his wife, which is contested by the father and sister of the testator, who reside in Germany, came up before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. The subscribing witnesses were examined, and the case was then adjourned until the 29th inst.

A dispatch received yesterday announces that the United States steamer Lancaster, flag-ship of the South Atlantic Squadron, Admiral William E. Le Roy, the United States steamer Monongahela, Capt. Thornton, and the Wasp, were at Montevideo Nov. 17. The health of the squadron is reported as good.

John Augerah was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with having stolen a watch and chain of the value of $50, and a portrait, from the house of Mr. Theodore Stanischa, of No. 76 Grand street, on the 23d inst. He was held to answer in default of $2,000.

The Executive Committee of the German Reform Organization has completed arrangements for primary elections to be held in each Assembly District for the election of delegates to a new General Committee for 1875. Inspectors of election have been appointed for each district, and the primaries are to be held in the early part of January.

The tug-boat May Queen, while off Hart's Island with the schooner Brandywine in tow, yesterday morning, caught fire from her ash-pan, and was burned to the water's edge. The Captain, Daniel Dalton, and crew were saved by the tug-boat E. Palmer. The May Queen was owned by Messrs. Connolly and Morton, of this City, and was partly insured.

Donations for Christmas for the poor of the New-York Colored Mission are earnestly solicited by the managers of the institution. The people under their care are especially needy and desolate, and they would gratefully appreciate being remembered at this time. Any contributions would be thankfully received at the Mission Building, No. 135 West Thirtieth street, or by the President, Augustus Taber, at No. 714 Water street, or by Mary Bowne, Secretary, at No. 26 East Twenty-ninth street.

At the request of prominent members of the Century Club, Mr. J. A. Johnson, editor of the Santa Barbara *Press*, will repeat his lecture on "Southern California, the Italy of America," in the great hall of the Cooper Union on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29. The lecture will be illustrated by 150 stereopticon views of the orange groves, almond orchards, villages, cities, health resorts, &c. The views are photographs magnified some fifteen feet square, and projected on a screen by the Drummond light.

At the annual communication of Central Lodge No. 361, F. and A. M., held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year: Andrew B. Lindsay, M.; J. Frederick Moore, S. W.; Joseph Bishop, J. W.; David McGie, Treasurer; Samuel Dyas, Secretary; John Bantel, S. D.; Obid Trill, J. D.; George Dillon, Tyler; Frank White, S. M. C.; Julius Fried, J. M. C. The officers were duly installed by Past Master Joseph D. Jones, assisted by W. Bro. Riley, of Brooklyn Lodge, as Grand Marshal.

In response to the appeal of Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, George Macculloch Miller, and Hugh N. Camp, in behalf of St. Luke's Hospital, Bishop Potter has addressed a letter to the clergy of the diocese commending to their attention and cordial sympathy the statements and suggestions contained in the appeal, and expressing his own hearty concurrence in the views of the committee. The Bishop also favors the proposal to set apart some part of the last Sunday in the year, to be known as "Hospital Sunday," on which a collection may be taken up for the benefit of the hospital.

BROOKLYN.

There have been 289 cases of diphtheria reported since the 1st of December, and of these sixty have proved fatal.

The body of John Craig, second officer of the bark Flora, who was drowned yesterday at Pier No. 1, Wallabout Deck, was recovered yesterday.

Mr. James Wigley, aged eighty years, died yesterday from injuries received by falling down stairs at his residence, No. 55 Bartlett street, on Tuesday evening.

Albert Buser, who escaped from the Penitentiary on Sunday night, stole a suit of clothes from a German residing in Gold street, to whom he was introduced as a respectable citizen on Tuesday by one of his associates. Buser has not been arrested.

The Amaranth Dramatic Society has determined to give a dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the widow of the late Capt. Isaac S. Bourne. The entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music, and a very attractive programme will be furnished.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. John B. Gough lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth last evening, at Library Hall.

The steam-ship South Carolina, ashore off Barnegat, is making no water, and if the weather continues good, there is a fair prospect of getting her off.

The verdict of guilty entered in the Hudson County Sessions, Tuesday, against Messrs. Frambach, White, and Luther, members of the Town Committee of West Hoboken, charged with having unlawfully spent $28 of the town moneys, was entered yesterday, that the case might be certified to the Supreme Court for review.

FATAL NEGLIGENCE AT THE BERGEN HILL TUNNEL.

Four lives were sacrificed early yesterday morning at the new tunnel which is being constructed through Bergen Hill by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Between fifteen and twenty men were engaged on shaft No. 5, which is located near the old reservoir, and is eighty-five feet deep. Bernard Tully, Daniel Murphy, Martin Sullivan, and James Burns had occasion to descend into the shaft, and stepped for that purpose into the bucket which is used for hoisting rocks from the cavity. The workmen had neglected to secure to one side of the bucket the chain which holds the bucket in a horizontal position, and while they were preparing to descend, the bucket tipped. The four men were precipitated into the cavity and fell, dashing against projecting rocks, to the bottom. A party of men immediately descended into the shaft and discovered that all of the four men had been instantly killed. The brains of three of them had been dashed out against the rocks, and their heads had been crushed into shapeless masses. Their bodies were also terribly lacerated. Murphy seems to have fallen headlong down the shaft and struck upon his head. His skull was broken into fragments and his spinal column had been broken. The bodies were removed to the respective homes of the unfortunate men, and Coroner Reinhardt was directed by County Physician Stout to hold an inquest. Sullivan was twenty-four years of age, unmarried, and resided on Hicks street. Burns lived on Hicks street also, was thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. Murphy, aged twenty-one, and Curley, aged twenty-two, were both unmarried, and resided on Summit avenue.

ANOTHER HOAX.

A SENSATIONAL ROBBERY STORY SPOILED—SUPERINTENDENT WALLING'S OPINION OF ENTERPRISING JOURNALISM.

Superintendent Walling, in conversation with a TIMES reporter Tuesday, gave free expression to his views regarding the publication of false reports in various City journals. During a connection of over thirty years with the Police force of the City, the present Superintendent has ever been noted for the blunt expression of his opinions. He has not lost any of the attributes which have gained him such an honorable position among his brother officers and his remarks yesterday are not only a high compliment to the worth and efficiency of the present Police force, but also a sterling assurance of safety to the citizens whose persons and property claim full protection at the hands of the Police authorities. The Superintendent, in conversation with the reporter, said: "I am not in the habit of censuring the public press for any views, however erroneous, they may adopt, regarding the official action of the Police. I am fully aware that in isolated cases, the bad actions of individual officers have merited and received deserved reprobation. But I really do think it a shame and an outrage on public decency when newspapers publish accounts of fictitious robberies and outrages, and so alarm the public mind and lessen the confidence felt by the people in the efficiency of the Police force. I must say that in this respect the conduct of THE TIMES has been faultless, and I have observed with pleasure that while you published many facts, you did not publish any lies. Some weeks ago a morning journal published a story to the effect that a gentleman named Randolph, residing at Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, had been followed by three men in a buggy; that two of the men jumped out, knocked him down, and robbed him of $500 and his gold watch and chain. This robbery was never reported to the Police. It was investigated by you, as well as by myself. I found that no one named Randolph resided in Fifth avenue or in Thirty-sixth street, and that the report was utterly destitute of any foundation. You, I believe, arrived at the same conclusion. Monday I received a letter from Judge Joseph F. Daly, telling me that he had heard of some disturbance on a Madison avenue car, and that he thought I would like to hear of it. In the afternoon a reporter of the same newspaper called at my office, and in a most impudently offensive manner demanded a copy of Judge Daly's letter. I of course declined to give him the letter, and he began to speak to me in such an abusively insulting way that I was compelled out of self-respect to order him out of my office. Taking up the same paper this morning, I find a column and over of sensation headed 'Street-car Outrages,' from which the following is an extract:

"On Saturday night I was riding home in a Madison avenue street car. The car was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Nothing unusual had occurred up to Forty-fourth street and Madison avenue; but as the car turned out of Forty-fourth street into Madison avenue three powerfully-built men, who had the appearance of street roughs, jumped suddenly upon the car. All of a sudden we became aware that a violent scuffle was going on upon the rear platform, where the conductor was standing, and it was manifest that the scoundrels were trying to throw him off the car. This, of course, created considerable commotion in the car, some of the ladies crying out that there was a fight, and making a rush for the front platform. The conductor had meanwhile been pitched off the platform, and the two other roughs darted forward into the interior. In the centre of the car a young lady was standing, who was in company with her father and mother. They were seated, while their daughter was standing. One of the men flung his arms violently round this young lady, intending to grab her diamond ear-rings, (beautiful solitaires, which must have been a carat weight.) The passengers were so taken by surprise that for the first few seconds they seemed almost paralyzed. As soon as they had realized the situation they came, of course, to the young lady's rescue, and after a brief but fierce struggle, and with the assistance of the conductor, who had meanwhile jumped again on the rear platform, they overpowered the thieves and threw them off the car. * * * The young lady, who had been almost crushed in the arms of the powerful assailant, had already fainted away from the fright. As the car started these thieves, who evidently did not dream of any interruption by the Police, began firing into it with their revolvers, and you can imagine the effect that this new proceeding created among the women, all of whom were already nearly frightened out of their wits. However, as luck would have it, nobody was injured, and we were soon beyond the reach of their revolvers. All the way from Forty-fourth to Fiftieth street no policeman could be seen, but, as we passed Fiftieth street we, of course, saw two policemen together, who were chatting pleasantly and walking along in the most leisurely manner possible. * * * In all these cases of outrage the Police are always beyond reach, and if they can do nothing to give us safety we shall take our protection into our own hands. Almost every night, when I walk home, I hear firing in the vicinity of Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, between Fifth and Madison avenues, and a brother-in-law of mine, who lives near by, is constantly being told of men who are being knocked down and robbed in Madison avenue. And what is most remarkable about these assaults is that they are never reported in the papers, the Police evidently taking great care to hush them up, for what reason everybody can imagine.'

The sensational report goes on to say that an indignation meeting was held yesterday by residents of the locality, at which the Police were denounced in unmistakable terms, and winds up with the following statement:

'Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, who lives in Sixty-second street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, addressed a letter to Superintendent Walling yesterday, calling his attention to the frequent outrages in Madison avenue, and requesting that he station mounted Police on that avenue, between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth streets. The Superintendent, when requested to furnish a full copy of this important letter for publication, declined to do so in the most emphatic manner, and also refused to say whether he would take any action upon it, and, if so, what this action would be.'

Such is the story published this morning as truth. I want to tell you now how much of truth there is in it. Tuesday morning Judge Daly, accompanied by his wife, called on me, and assured me that he had never intended to cast any reflections on the efficiency of the Police, as he knew their value and integrity, and also that he had not heard that any indignation meeting had been held, that none of his friends and neighbors had heard of any such thing, and did not take part in any such demonstration whatever. I then sent one of my detectives to investigate the reported outrage on Saturday night in a Madison avenue car. He proceeded to the office of the railroad company, obtained the official report of the conductor of the car on which the disturbance occurred, and found the facts to be as follows: That three young men, one of whom was drunk, attempted to get on the car, and that the conductor refused to allow them to get on the platform; that a scuffle followed in which the conductor was aided by his driver and the conductor and driver of the car following; that they drove the men away; that the entire affair, which occurred in the street, lasted about a minute, and that during the difficulty one shot was fired from a revolver. The young lady referred to, who is of very nervous temperament, on hearing the pistol-shot did faint, but was restored to consciousness in a few moments by her escort. There was not the slightest attempt made to rob her; no man threw his arms around her, intending to steal her ear-rings, and neither of the young men who caused the disturbance were at any time during the affair inside the car. I have the names of several ladies and gentlemen who was inside the car, and I have sent my officers to procure their statements. I think it not only fair to the Police, but also to the public, that these facts should appear in public print, and so leave the public to judge of the matter understandingly."

The interview with the Superintendent then terminated.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING'S OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Superintendent Walling made an official statement in relation to the above sensational story. He said that he had investigated the matter very thoroughly and found that the report was entirely without foundation. The only disturbance reported on the line referred to which has occurred during the past year was a few days ago, and was caused by a drunken man missing his hold on a hand strap in the car and falling against a young lady who was standing in the centre of the car. The conductor ejected him, and a slight row occurred on the sidewalk, during which some person fired off a pistol with the evident intention of attracting a policeman to the scene. The Superintendent further stated that he had in his possession an affidavit of a lady who was in the car at the time, from which it appears that three men, evidently countrymen, got on the car at Forty-fourth street. They were slightly intoxicated and smoking cigars. The conductor told them to stop smoking, or go on the front platform. One of the men threw his cigar away and entered the car, and while trying to seize hold of a hand-strap was thrown by a jolt of the car against a young lady. The conductor ejected the man, and while doing so some person fired a pistol in the air. There was no bad language used, and no attempt at robbery. The Superintendent said that he made this report to allay the fears of the up-town residents, who had been greatly excited by the sensational publication referred to.

A "BLACK FRIDAY" SUIT.

THE CASE OF BROKER SPEYERS AGAINST FISK'S WIDOW DISMISSED—OPINION OF JUDGE VAN VORST.

The suit of Albert Speyers against Lucy D. Fisk, as executrix, growing out of the already familiar transactions of what is known as "Black Friday," came up for decision before Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. In his complaint, Speyers states that on "Black Friday," under instructions of and on account of the late James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould, he purchased gold coin to the amount of $11,900,000, for which he was to receive ⅛ per cent. commission; that this commission amounted to $14,875; and to recover this amount from the Fisk estate the present suit was brought. The complaint was demurred to on three grounds: first, that there was a defect of parties defendant; second, that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action; third, that the cause of action being a partnership transaction, the plaintiff must exhaust his remedy against the surviving partner Gould, or show his insolvency before suing the executrix of the deceased partner.

Judge Van Vorst sustained the demurrer in a brief opinion, in which he says: The legal effect of the averments in the complaint is to constitute a joint liability on the part of Fisk and Gould. This follows from the statement that the services were rendered at their request, for them, and on their account. True, it is afterward stated in the complaint that Fisk and Gould jointly and severally promised and agreed to pay for the services. But a joint debt is the obligation of each contractor, and each is liable to pay the same. In Rice vs. Shute (2 Bur., 26 B.) Lord Mansfield said: "All contracts with partners are joint and several. Every partner is liable to pay the whole debt." But notwithstanding such promise to pay, if Fisk was living it could not have been proper to have sued him alone for the services, as long as the joint contractor was also in being. But being dead, there is no propriety in suing his legal representative. There is no authority for such action. All actions brought in respect of any contract entered into by or on behalf of partners, or joint contractors, in the case of the death of one of them must be brought by or against the surviving partner or contractor alone. The representative of the deceased partner cannot be sued in respect of such contract, (Carrero vs. Spofford, 46 Hill, P. R. 294.) Upon an allegation of the insolvency of the survivor, it may be that the representative of the deceased might be joined as a defendant. But it is not necessary to decide that here. The complaint fails to show a cause of action against this defendant, and judgment is awarded the defendant on the demurrer, with costs.

THE FAILURE OF RICE, GOODWIN, WALKER & CO.

The failure of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., prominent dealers in silk goods, doing business at No. 476 Broadway, was announced in Wall street yesterday, and created no little excitement, as the firm's paper had been selling quite extensively at a high rate of discount up to a late period. The house was established about two years ago, and transacted during the first year and a half of its existence a considerable amount of business. During the past six months, however, an increase of bad debts, and a ruinous depreciation in the value of their goods, caused their fortunes to decline to such an extent that the firm, a few weeks ago, resolved to close their business on Jan. 1, and at once proceeded to dispose of the stock on hand at whatever prices could be got under such circumstances. On making out a statement of its affairs, previous to winding up, a discovery was made that the liabilities largely exceeded the assets, but the precise difference between the two heads, or the percentage their creditors will receive, is not announced, the members of the firm being extremely reticent regarding their affairs. An assignment of their effects for the benefit of their creditors has been made to Mr. Charles P. Crosby, of Fullerton, Crosby & Knox. A questionable circumstance connected with the failure, and one which certainly needs explanation, is in the reported fact that while the firm knew that their business was failing beyond resuscitation, and while they were disposing of their stock as rapidly as possible with the view of closing up their affairs, their paper was thrust upon the market in large quantities, and sold at what is called a very "high shave" by dealers in commercial paper. Parties professing to be well informed, estimate that the liabilities of the suspended firm will amount to over $300,000. Late in the afternoon it was currently reported that another extensive dry goods house doing business in Grand street, had suspended with heavy liabilities.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Very pleasant Christmas festivals were held yesterday at a number of the Industrial Schools. The exercises at the Avenue B, the Eleventh Street, and at the Crosby Street Industrial Schools were notably of a very superior order. The children, all of whom are very poor, and live in dismal apartments in the tenement districts of the City, evinced by their deportment and the careful manner in which they performed the parts assigned to them how much can be done by judicious training, for even the most wretched and unpromising portion of our population. At each of the schools mentioned the children were presented with presents of a very substantial character. At the Avenue B school, owing to the liberality of Mrs. J. J. Astor, the festival was conducted on a most liberal scale. At the Eleventh street school, Mr. D. Willis James donated a sum sufficient to procure for every scholar some article of clothing or a pair of shoes, besides providing for each a plentiful supply of refreshments. The Crosby street school was also furnished with means to present every scholar with some article of clothing. The spectacle presented by these children when the gifts were being distributed will not soon be forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to be present. One little girl was heard to exclaim, as she went dancing barefooted and bareheaded through the slush, pressing her new dress and her new shoes to her breast, "What will mother say now! what *will* mother say now!" So happy was she, that she seemed utterly oblivious to the cold pavement or the melting ice or snow. The Children's Aid Society propose to continue these Christmas entertainments until the children connected with all their industrial schools shall have been presented with a gift of greater or less value, provided the benevolent portion of our community place sufficient funds at their disposal.

A METHODIST CLERGYMAN IN TROUBLE.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Rev. John Hobeart, a Methodist clergyman, has been arraigned at Malden for bastardy. The complainant is a former domestic in the family of the accused. The defendant gave bonds for his appearance.

[Advertisement.]
KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS
are justly celebrated as the finest and best in the country and cheaper than any other house can sell, because all goods are made at his extensive factory by the best talent to be had. He warrants all goods and no customer leaves his stores unsatisfied. His stores are Nos. 4 and 6 John street, up stairs: also the corner of John and Nassau streets, and for the up-town public, the large and elegant store, No. 854 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

[Advertisement.]
Fur Caps and Gloves and Walking Canes are suitable gifts from the ladies to their gentlemen friends, and a handsome umbrella is a nice present from a gentleman to a lady. Make your selections at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Prof. Simon Newcomb, William Coleman Burns, C. F. Hulse, P. Lawrence, Mrs. A. Vouros, G. Dambmann, Com Gen. Garliner, Albert Turner, Theodore Bronson, R. F. Walker, Gen. W. J. Palmer, wife, and infant, J. W. Wadsworth, Miss Wadsworth, H. Amy, V. Vasoni, Mr. Terry, J. H. Rowley, F. Jameson, Manuel Lastres, Ellis Goldberg, James Gordon Bennett, Miss Bennett, Miss Penders, E. Boutcilr, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cameron, Walter Sewell, W. M. Sewell, Mrs. Lydia Mowry, W. G. Hitchcock, H. Chauncey and son, J. B. Lippincott, Col. C. A. Gordon and wife, J. S. Morgan, E. Barnes, Campbell Fair, J. D. G. Raud, Miss Jane Anderson, Miss Macmillan, Clement Dixon, Miss F. Barr, J. Cohnfield, Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, Thomas A. Stewart, H. Robertson, Baron Wagstaff, W. A. More.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—Father Arnold, A. C. Burgess, Miss Grace Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Carmalt and two children, John W. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cunningham, George L. Dale, William P. David, Mr. Eckley, Father Eugene, John Edgell, James F. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Forces and infant, T. C. Green, J. H. Halley, R. R. Hamilton, T. H. Harper, J. Harrop, Miss Louisa Hawkins, D. E. Hawley, C. F. Homer, Mr. Hubbell, A. S. Jourdaine, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. L'Engle, George McGibbons, Joseph MacHatton, W. J. Major, Mrs. Macrae and boy, E. M. Merrill, E. N. Merrill, L. Mohrmann, J. R. Morewood, Capt. J. G. Moses, H. Robrahn, Mr. Schiff, F. Simpson, Mr. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Sprungli, David Stirratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Vermilye, E. Vardon, Mrs. C. M. Wadsworth, A. Warde, James Wardrobe, R. Williamson, S. H. Wilson, S. O'Reilly.

In steam-ship Lessing, from Hamburg.—M. Gabriel, Capt. Reujes, Miss Lieslie Schonwoffe, Adolf Kirchner, Oscar Derschow, Richard Reutlinger, Adolph Amendt and wife, Ewald Bernhard, Bernhard Reppmann, George Faber, Adolf Strauss, Johann Weiss, T. Mulling, Frank Lederle.

In steam-ship Olympia, from Trieste, &c.—Otto Thomann, Moritz Patzauer, Luigi Monti, and 18 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Capt. R. H. Perkins, Luiz de Souza Barros, Elidio D'Almeida Talcoa, Edward Roze, Miss Augusta Chambers, Joseph Vigel, George A. Bradley, Dr. Campos Du Madeiros, Florimen D. Sherman, Peter Grandia, Richard Grandia, William Michadana, Henry Quenas, Manuel Succaros, John A. Rose, Mrs. Emily Smith, Thomas Wood, James Browning, Casius Clayton, James W. Wilson, Mrs. F. D. Sherman and daughter, Leno Zino, Eugene E. Grape.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:22 | Sun sets......4:37 | Moon rises..6:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:30 | Gov.Island...9:19 | Hell Gate..10:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Trinacria, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman.

Ships Messenger, Oilkey, Shanghae, Salter & Livermore; Casilda, Pike, Belfast, Ire., Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Barks Rebecca Caruana, Johnson, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; Kong Oscar, (Norw.,) Jansed, Krageroe, Norway, Tetens & Bockmann; Carrie L. Tyler, Tyler, Lisbon, Squires Brothers; H. D. Brookman, Tyson, Liverpool, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Laila W., (Br.,) McNeil, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Keystone, Barter, Cardenas, Waydell & Co.; Moses Day, Crosby, St. Johns, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Sarah B., (Br.,) Townsend, Lisbon, Portugal, C. B. Swain & Son.

Schrs. C. E. Woodbury, Woodbury, St. Pierre, Mart., Reynal & Co.; S. F. Seabury, Parker, Jacksonville, Fla., H. W. Loud & Co.; Jefferson, Hansen, Indianola, Tupper & Beattie.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Dec. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 60 cabin and 107 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Dec. 14, lat. 51 23, lon. 11, passed a White Star steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Morton, Savannah Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston Dec. 12 and Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Dec. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 15th, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Laguayra Dec. 6, Porto Cabello 7th, Jacmel 10th, Aux Cayes 12th, and Kingston, Ja., 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg Dec. 9, and Havre 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Artis, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. to William P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Trieste Nov. 4, Venice 9th, Patras 13th, Leghorn, Zantee 18th, Messina 25th, Na les 26th, Palermo Dec. 1, Gibraltar 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Lessing, (Ger.,) Toosberg, Hamburg Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Hodges, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Sarah, (of Portland,) Ingersoll, Buenos Ayres 57 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the Equator Nov. 20, in lon. 38; had fine weather to lat. 32; from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales. Dec. 20, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 30, had a hurricane, commencing at S. E., veering to N. W., and lasting 8 hours.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Carlisle, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Bark Abbie B., (new, of Windsor, N. S., 787 tons,) Canfield, Kingsport, N. S., 10 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Fido, (Ger.,) Henken, Rio Janeiro Oct. 6, with coffee to order—vessel to Punch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 10, in lon. 36; Nov. 8, lat. 31 8 S., lon. 34 55, spoke brig Pepita, (Swed.,) from Rio Janeiro, for Mobile.

Brig Clarabelle, (of Gouldsboro,) Allen, Denia Oct. 18, and Malaga Nov. 3, with fruit to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather to lon. 32, thence N. E. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails and stove bulwarks.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, St. Pierre 21 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co. Had fine weather to Dec. 20, when encountered a heavy gale from N. E., lasting 12 hours; has been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Foulke, Curacoa 17 ds., with skins and salt to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Had fine weather to lat. 30 N.; since strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

WIND—Sundown, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Russia, for Liverpool; Cornwall, for Bristol; Carondelet, for New-Orleans; ships Sumatra, for Hong Kong; Ganges, for Liverpool; barks Rosina, for Melbourne; James R. Brett and H. D. Brookman, for Liverpool; Iron Age, for Galveston; brigs John D. Tupper, for Cadiz; Torrid Zone, for Port au Prince; Shepherdess, for Kingston, Ja; Mary Celeste, for Richmond; schrs. D. H. Bisbee, for Maranham; A. C. Lyon, for Baltimore.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Henry Sawyer, United States Consul at Paramaribo, Surinam, South America, in a communication to the State Department under date of Oct. 1, 1874, says the light-ship off the mouth of the Surinam River has been removed and taken into port for repairs, and it will probably be some months before it is again at the mooring. A small schooner is anchored in the place, bearing a small light.

It is not advisable for vessels bound to Surinam to run down the coast in the night, if to the leeward of Port Orange, as the current at times cannot be relied upon, being very irregular, running from one to three and a half miles per hour, setting W. N. W., and in case of getting to the leeward of Bram's Point, it is a dead beat against wind and current.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS.—Arr. 21st brigs Hallie M. Bain, Portland; Charles Dennis, do.; Nellie Ware, New-York; Sportsman, do.; David Owen, Havana; schr. Mary Nowell, Matanzas.

GONAIVES, Nov. 23.—Schr. Ella Francis, from Boston. Arr. 22d schr. Hattie A. White, for Boston.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Sld. steamer City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; bark Siete de Novem, (Sp.,) Savannah; brig Elena, (Sp.)

Arr. 23d steamer Wilmington, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS.—Arr. 21st schr. Alice S., from Caibarien. Arr. 23d brig V. Nichols, from Shieldsborough.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Sld. for the United States, Strathearn, Anna and Bertha, Regulus, La Gloire, and Betty.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Aker, Oracle, Brothers, Cornelius Grinnell, Figli Accame, and Mary Killam.

The American bark P. J. Carleton took fire to-day at Kingstown, Ireland, and was scuttled.

The brig Zarvia, from Wilmington, N. C., for Queenstown, has arr. at Falmouth. She suffered considerable damage from severe weather.

The bark Vesta, from Boston, for London, and the Morna, put into Plymouth to-day. They have sustained much damage by severe gales.

HAVRE, Dec. 23.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Ville de Paris, Capt. Lachesnez, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. here last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 23.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York Dec. 12, for Liverpool, touched here this morning.

MOVILLE, Dec. 23.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Dec. 12, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

$20$20 $20$20 $20$20$20$20$20 $20 $20$20 $20 $20

Christmas — New Year

$20

Will buy a FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Every Bond purchased on or before MONDAY, JAN. 4, will participate in the THIRD-SERIES DRAWING, to be held on JAN. 4, 1875.

CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000.

The proceeds of the sales of these Bonds will be used for the erection of a Permanent Exhibition Palace, to be erected on the grounds of the Company, situated on 98th to 102d st., from 3d to 4th av.

These Bonds will make a splendid Christmas or New-Year's present, as there is no risk of any loss.

Every Bond will be redeemed with a PREMIUM.

Address for circulars, full information, and Bonds,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 23 Park row, New-York.
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Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order.

$20$20 $20$20 $20$20$20$20$20 $20 $20$20 $20 $20

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. PERREGO, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
At R. H. MACY & CO.'S,
GOLD PENS and PENCILS of the most elegant design for ladies and gentlemen, at popular prices.

REDUCED PRICES

Are Popular. All goods marked in plain figures, showing the amount of reduction, and sold uniformly at one price.

WINTER OVERCOATS

and SUITS. Stock still complete, and the

BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

INTRODUCED THIS DAY, THE

ORKNEY COAT,

An Improvement on the English Combination Coat. At once Pea-Jacket, Ulster, and Lap-Robe, at the low price of

$20 AND $22.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY AND GRAND STREET. | BROADWAY AND WARREN STREET.

We have no other Stores in New-York.

652 BROADWAY.

Holiday Presents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES, and FANCY GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Just received, a fine lot of

LADIES' WATCHES

And Gold and Silver

CHATELAINE WATCHES.

Ve. J. Magnin, Guedin & Co.,
652 BROADWAY.

NEW STYLE 1874.

WATER-PROOF RUSSIAN GAITERS.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
365 Broadway, corner Franklin st.

CHRISTMAS!

In these busy times people are apt to leave buying to the last moment. In anticipation of such we have additional saleswomen to wait on ladies promptly.

Unusual display of articles in our line—NECK-TIES, LACE GOODS, FANCY BOXES, PARIS ARTICLES, &c.

Edward A. Morrison,
NO. 893 BROADWAY.
Carriage entrance, No. 13 East 19th st.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOLIDAY GOODS AT KURTZ GALLERY,
23D ST., OPPOSITE MADISON AV.,
At 11 A. M. TO-DAY,
consisting of FINE BRONZES, CLOCKS, VIENNA GILT and LEATHER GOODS, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.
NEW FANCY GOODS
AND
Fine Sheffield Cutlery.
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

STEINWAY.

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.

Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:

The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.

This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.

Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These Instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE which pronounces them UNEQUALED for their TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

WARE-ROOMS, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO.

Drake & Baremore,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARRISON & DOWLING, J. S. HARBISON, R. G. CLARK, AND OTHERS.
California Comb and Strained
HONEY
IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, NO GLASS.
Depot, No. 46 Hudson st.
Office, No. 28 Broadway, N. Y.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Offer a Fresh Assortment of
SEAL-SKIN FURS,
INCLUDING A CHOICE LOT OF
Seal Sacques,
AT PRICES FROM $100 TO $200.
ALSO A NEW LOT OF
FUR TRIMMINGS,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Sable, Mink & Ermine Furs
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NOS. 502—504 BROADWAY,
Wholesale and Retail.

DECKER BROS.
MATCHLESS
PIANOS.
33 Union square, N. Y.
DECKER BUILDING.

GOUPIL'S,
NO. 170 5TH AV.
ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Messrs. KNOEDLER & CO., successors to Goupil & Co., respectfully beg to invite the inspection of their varied selections of WORKS OF ART, as are OIL-PAINTINGS, by the most celebrated artists, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS, COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.
GOUPIL'S.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.

KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the Concert-room and my own *house*.

LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments, and deserve their *great success*.

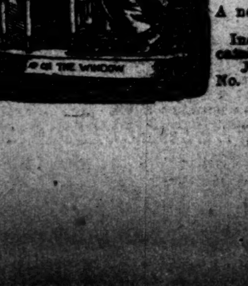
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.

STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*

WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere*.

Prices reasonable. Terms easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av. cor. Sixteenth st. N. Y.

CHICKERING
PIANOS.
THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, and First Grand Gold Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.
The Grand Prize Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.
AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st., N. Y.



ROGERS' STATUARY.
"The Tap on the Window."
A new group. Price, $15.
Inclose 10 cents for catalogue and prints to JOHN ROGERS, No. 212 5th av., up stairs, New-York.

Electro-plated Ware.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacture and offer a complete assortment of fine
SILVER-PLATED
TABLE-WARE.
ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ornamental Articles
Suitable for Wedding Presents.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
CLOCKS.
MARBLE,
BRONZE,
ENAMELED,
TRAVELING,
(CATHEDRAL CHIMES.)
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LEATHER GOODS.
RUSSIA TRAVELING-BAGS,
DRESSING AND TOURISTS' CASES,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
WORK-BOXES,
FOLIOS, &C.
FANCY ARTICLES.
NEW DESIGNS IN GILT ORNAMENTS.
CARD-RACKS,
ASH-RECEIVERS,
CIGAR-STANDS,
AND LIBRARY SETS.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Clothing Warehouses,
138 and 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR, favored with unusual advantages by the great depression in trade and decline in prices, open the season with a much LARGER STOCK than ever before, and are selling at very LOW PRICES. From the immense assortment satisfactory selections are easily made, and purchasers can rely upon receiving the FULLEST OBTAINABLE VALUE for their money.

OVERCOATS $5, $10, $20. SUITS, $10. SUITS, $20. SUITS, $30. SUITS, $40. SUITS, $50. SUITS, $60. OVERCOATS $30, $40, $50.

BOY'S SUITS, $5 $8. BOYS' SUITS, $5 $8
BOY'S SUITS, 10 12. BOYS' SUITS, 10 12
BOY'S OVERCOATS, BOYS' OVERCOATS, $5 to $20.

COUNTRY ORDERS. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM OF SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them with the certainty of receiving the MOST PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Price-list, Book of Fashions, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

HALF COST AND LESS.—FREEMAN & BURR are closing out at a fraction of their cost a large assortment of odds and ends from broken suits, &c., embracing many of the most useful and serviceable garments that can be made.

Holiday Present
OF
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
FOR
WIFE, MOTHER, SISTER, OR FRIEND,
A
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE.
THEIR NEW SALESROOM,
NO. 44 FOURTEENTH ST.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
WILL BE KEPT OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 5th av., offer the best assortment of DIAMOND SOLITAIRES to be found in the City. Stones of the first quality only, and at the closest prices.
Open in the evening.

Diamond Rings and Ear-rings for Children.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 5th av.

Rich Bohemian Glass,
CUT GLASS-WARE.
BEAUTIFUL PLAIN AND DECORATED DINNER, TEA, AND TOILET SETS.
COLOGNE SETS.
Bohemian and French China Vases.
TETE-A-TETE SETS.
Motto Cups, Smoking Sets, Cigar Stands, &c., sold at less than their COST in
GOLD
in Europe. Also, beautiful Sterling SILVER-PLATED WARE, VERY CHEAP.
Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, triple plate............$33 50
KITCHEN COOKING UTENSILS.
And all kinds of house-furnishing goods equally low,
AT
EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S
COOPER INSTITUTE.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 West'n Union..s60 79¾	400 St. Paul........ 37¼
500 do........ 80⅛	200 do........ 37⅛
500 do........s60. 79¾	100 do........s3. 37
1100 do........ 80	100 do........ 37⅛
100 do........s3. 80¼	300 Union Pacific...... 35¼
2400 Pacific Mail........ 37	700 do........ 35⅛
600 do........ 36⅞	100 do........s3. 35½
300 N.Y.C. & Hudson. 100¾	600 do........ 35⅜
600 Lake Shore........ 80¼	1700 North-western.... 46⅛
1900 do........ 80⅜	4500 do........ 46
1100 do........ 80½	400 do........c. 46⅛
900 do........c. 80⅜	600 do........ 46
1100 do........ 80⅜	800 do........ 46
1400 do........ 80½	600 do........ 45⅞
500 do........b3. 80⅜	200 do........ 46⅛
500 Rock Island........ 101⅜	100 North-west'n Pfd. 60⅝
300 do........ 101⅛	100 do........ 60½
500 Pacific Mail........ 36	100 Tol. & Wabash..... 24⅝
500 do........ 36¼	700 do........ 24⅝
400 do........ 36¾	600 do........ 24⅝
500 do........ 36⅜	100 do........s3. 24¼
2800 do........ 36⅞	50 do........ 24⅝
200 do........ 36¾	50 do........ 24¼
500 do........ 36⅞	100 do........ 24½
2100 do........ 36⅞	200 do........s3. 24⅜
1700 do........ 36¾	300 do........ 24¼
500 do........ 36⅞	100 do........ 24¼
500 do........ 36⅝	800 do........ 24
1100 do........b3. 37	600 do........ 24⅛
5300 do........ 37	300 Ohio & Miss...... 31½
600 Erie Railway........ 27⅛	200 do........ 31⅝
50 do........ 27¼	300 do........s3. 31¼
200 do........ 27⅛	600 do........ 31¼
100 do........c. 27¼	100 do........ 31⅜
15 N. J. Central........ 108⅛	100 C., C. & I. C........ 9⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........12.113⅜	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........b.c.121
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64........115¼	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....b.c.114
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........12.120⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 S. C. 6s,n.J.&J. 37	100 N.Y.C. &H.b.c.b3.101
10,000 Tenn. 6s,o.x.c. 59	500 do........ 101
4,000 B.H. & E. 1st. 24½	100 American Ex.b.c. 62
1,000 La. & Mo. 1st. 90	100 U. S. Ex........b.c. 63
1,000 do........ 89⅝	30 Wells-Fargo.b.c. 82¾
1,000 St.L.J. &C.1st. 97	100 Erie R........b. c. 27
3,000 C. B. & Q. 8s.114	300 do........s3. 27
3,000 Chic. & Alt.1s.100½	200 Harlem........b. c. c.127½
7,000 N. J. C. 1st C.102⅜	100 Ill. Cent........b. c. 98½
1,000 Chi.&N.W.S.F.103½	1000 L.S. & M.S.b.c.b3 80⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W.C. C. Gold bds.... 81⅛	300 do........ 80¼
	1100 do........ 80½
6,000 Erie 2d........100	1100 do........ 80⅜
1,000 L. S. C. C. 1st.102	900 do........s3. 80⅜
6,000 N.Y.Cen.6s,'83. 98¾	1600 do........s3. 80½
1,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.108	1800 do........ 80¼
13,000 Cen. Pac. G.B. 95¾	1100 do........b3. 80½
1,000 U. Pac. 1st........ 92¼	700 do........s60. 78¾
2,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G. 89⅞	900 do........ 80⅝
10,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 77¾	500 Un. Pacific....b. c. 35⅜
3,000 Col. C.&I.C.1st. 68½	1000 do........ 35¼
2,000 do........ 68¾	1000 do........ 35½
1,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 93	3600 do........ 35
3,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, E. Div.... 81	700 do........ 34⅞
	400 do........ 34⅞
10,000 Tol. & P. W. 1st. W.Div.... 69	80 N. J. Cen........b. c.108
5,000 Great W. 2d.... 82½	100 Chi. & R. I........b. c.101¼
6,000 West.U.T.7s...100	30 C., C., C. & I....b. c. 67
200 Mariposa L.&M.C. 3	100 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 46⅛
100 Quicksilver........ 34¼	2900 do........ 46
100 do........ 34⅛	1100 do........b3. 46
100 West. U. T. b. c.... 80⅛	300 do........ 45⅞
100 do........c. 80⅛	1800 do........ 45⅞
500 do........ 80	900 do........ 45⅝
500 do........s60. 79¾	100 do........b10. 45⅝
500 do........s60. 79⅞	1100 do........ 45⅞
500 do........ 80⅛	200 do........ 46
500 do........ 80	100 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 60⅝
500 do........b3. 79⅞	100 do........ 60½
500 do........s60. 79	100 C., M.& St. P. b. c. 37⅛
500 do........ 79⅞	100 do........ 37
500 do........ 80	100 do........s3. 36⅞
900 do........s3. 79⅞	300 do........ 36⅞
500 do........b3. 80	200 do........ 36⅞
500 do........ 79⅞	400 do........ 37
500 do........s60. 79⅞	200 St. L. K. C. & N. Pf........b. c. 26
500 do........s3. 79⅞	
1700 Pacific Mail.b. c. 37	100 do........ 25¾
1400 do........ 36⅞	100 Warren Railroad. 90
700 do........ 37	300 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 24¼
700 do........ 37¼	100 do........ 24⅛
1000 do........ 37¼	100 do........ 24⅛
300 do........ 37¼	600 do........s3. 23⅞
1200 do........ 37⅛	50 do........ 24
2500 do........ 37⅛	200 do........ 23⅞
500 do........ 37¼	100 do........ 23⅞
700 do........ 37	400 do........ 23⅞
100 do........ 36⅞	200 do........s3. 23⅝
20 do........ 36⅞	10 do........ 23⅞
2700 do........ 37	200 do........ 23⅝
700 do........b3. 37	100 Chic. & Alt...b. c.105
800 do........ 36⅞	50 do........ 104½
1600 do........ 36⅞	20 Atl. & P. Pref.b.c. 16
1500 do........ 36⅞	100 Ohio & M..b. c.b3. 31⅝
100 do........ 36⅞	100 do........ 31½
500 do........ 36⅞	100 do........ 31⅜
1500 do........ 36⅞	700 do........ 31⅜
300 do........s3. 36⅞	100 do........s3. 31¼
800 do........ 36⅞	300 do........ 31
400 do........ 37	100 do........s3. 31¼
1300 do........ 37⅛	200 do........ 31¼
1300 do........ 37¼	50 C. C. & I. C. b. c. 9⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 18¾	200 Lake Shore....b3. 80⅜
500 West. Union.s60. 79⅛	400 do........ 80⅜
300 do........s3. 79⅞	200 do........s3. 80½
100 do........ 80	200 do........ 80½
100 do........ 80⅛	300 do........s60. 79⅞
100 do........b3. 80⅛	6 Del., Lack. & W.. 109
100 Pacific Mail........ 37¼	320 N. J. Central........ 108
100 do........s3. 37¼	100 do........b3. 108
500 do........ 37⅛	200 St. Paul........ 37
1600 do........ 37⅛	200 do........ 36⅞
700 do........ 37⅛	100 do........c. 36⅞
100 do........c. 37⅛	100 North-west. Pf. 60⅝
1500 do........ 37⅛	400 North-western. 46
1600 do........ 37⅛	1100 do........ 46⅛
500 do........ 37⅛	1500 do........ 46
600 do........ 37⅛	200 Toledo & Wab.... 23⅞
600 Union Pac........b3. 35½	500 do........ 24
600 do........ 35¼	300 do........ 24
100 do........ 35⅛	100 do........ 23⅞
1000 Erie Railway.b3. 27⅛	200 Chi., Bur. & Q.... 107¼
400 do........ 27	200 Ohio & Miss........ 31¼
400 do........s3. 27	400 do........ 31⅛
300 do........ 26⅞	100 Mich. Central........ 80⅝
100 do........ 26⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81........b. c.117⅛	$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....b. c.119⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........113⅛	50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n........120
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 65........117⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 C. R. I. & Pac. 7s........b.c.108	50 N. Y. C. & H. R.b.c.101
	200 Harlem R..b.c.b3.128
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 96	100 Mich. Cen. R..b.c. 81
10,000 U. Pac.S. 1st M. 92¼	30 Ill. Central R.b.c. 98¼
1,000 U. P.la. p't due. 94	1000 L.S.&M.So.R.b.c. 80⅛
5,000 U. P. Sink. Fd. 78	300 do........s3. 80⅜
4,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M........ 68¾	200 do........ 80¼
	200 do........ 80¼
5,000 T. & W. C. con. 49	3100 do........ 80¼
2,000 P. R. of Mo. 2d M. 82	900 do........ 80¼
1,000 T.,P.&W.,W.D. 69	1700 do........ 80½
12,000 C. & N. W.Con. Coup. G. Bds.... 81¼	10 do........ 80⅛
	300 Un. Pac. R........b.c. 35⅛
2,000 M. & St. P. Ss, 1st La C. Div. 91	300 do........s3. 35
	900 do........ 35
1,000 L. I. R. 1st. M. 90¼	100 do........ 35⅛
400 Mar. Ld. & Mg.b.c. 3	200 C. & N. W. Pfd.b.c. 60
72 U. S. Express.b.c. 62½	600 C. & N. W. R.b.c. 45⅞
5 Am. Ex..b. c. opg. 62	1000 do........ 45¾
900 W. U. Tel........b.c. 80	1100 do........ 45⅝
2000 do........ 79⅞	900 do........s3. 45½
100 do........s3. 79¾	400 do........ 45½
100 do........ 79⅞	1000 do........ 45⅝
100 do........b3. 79⅞	900 do........ 45⅞
1100 do........s3. 79¾	1200 do........ 45⅝
600 do........s60. 78⅞	300 Chi. & R. I. R.b.c.101¼
300 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 37¼	600 do........ 101⅛
1000 do........ 37⅛	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 36¾
400 do........ 37⅛	100 do........ 36⅞
1300 do........s3. 37	200 do........ 36⅞
1000 do........ 37	100 C., C. & I. b.c.b3. 68
1300 do........ 37⅛	200 C.,M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 57
50 do........ 36⅞	100 do........ 56½
1400 Erie R........b.c. 26⅞	200 T.,W.&Wb.b.c.b3. 24
600 do........ 26¾	300 do........ 23⅞
50 do........ 26⅞	500 do........ 23⅞
1700 do........ 26¾	100 do........b3. 23⅞
1200 do........s3. 26⅞	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 31⅛
500 do........s5. 26⅝	800 do........ 31
400 do........ 26⅝	100 do........s3. 30⅞
100 do........ 26⅝	100 do........s30. 30⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup., '65 N...120¼	87 Mich. Central.... 81
	200 Union Pacific..b3. 35¼
5,000 U. P. 1st Mtge. 92¼	100 North-western.... 45⅝
45 Fourth Nat. Bnk.101	100 do........s3. 45⅝
1000 West. Union.b3. 79⅞	500 do........ 45¾
100 do........b3. 80	600 do........ 45⅝
300 Pacific Mail........ 37	200 do........ 45⅝
900 do........ 37⅛	100 North-west. Pfd. 60
900 do........s3. 37	100 do........ 60¼
1200 Erie R........ 26¾	100 do........ 60⅜
500 do........ 26⅝	300 do........ 60½
500 do........s3. 26⅝	5 Pittsburg........ 88⅞
500 do........b3. 26⅞	100 St. Paul........ 36⅝
500 Lake Shore....b3. 80¼	400 do........ 36⅜
10 do........ 80	300 Tol. & Wabash.... 24
500 do........s3. 80⅛	100 do........s3. 23⅞
1800 do........ 80¼	1900 Ohio & Miss..b3. 31

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23—P. M.

The stock market, at the opening, was firm for most descriptions, Western Union selling at 80¼; Pacific Mail, 36; Union Pacific, 35¾; North-west, 46⅜; Wabash, 24⅝; Lake Shore, 81, and Ohios, 31½; but almost from the outset there was a marked irregularity in the movement. The general list remained firm to the close, though practically lower. Money was easy at 3½ per cent., with exceptions at 3 and 4.

There was a fair business in Gold, without any noteworthy feature. The first sales were at 111⅛, after which something was done as low as 111 7-16, but in the later dealings there was a recovery to 111 9-16, the rate for most of the day's trade. The last sales were at 111⅝, and the closing quotations 111 9-16@111⅝. On loans of Gold 1@4 ₽ cent. was paid for use, though with a few transactions flat. The day's clearings amounted to $27,657,000, the Gold balances to $1,716,311, and the Currency balances to $2,043,220. The shipment of Specie to-day was only $50,000, but the engagements for to-morrow are reported as $900,000 Gold Coin. Customs payments to-day $191,000, and the Sub-Treasury disbursements were $24,000 for interest, and $435,000 for called Bonds. We hear that nearly $1,000,000 in Gold was received to-day by express from California. In Sterling Exchange we are happy to be able at last to report a real alteration. Sixty day bills are worth fully $4 85¼ for prime, and a round amount was done at that price, even including some bills not strictly classed as prime, though fully as good. The amendment is due to an expectation that the Bank of England, notwithstanding the weakness in consols to-day, may reduce its rate of discount to 5 ₽ cent. at to-morrow's weekly meeting of Directors. This step would narrow the gap between sixty-day bills and sight drafts. The latter are no better than yesterday, say $4 89¾@$4 90, and no advance in them is looked for at present. The Bank of England gained £140,000 sterling in bullion to-day on balance, and the rate in open market in London for discount of prime three-months' bills is 5⅛ ₽ cent., or ⅞ below the bank rate. Latest London quotations are ⅛ lower for consols, 91⅝@91⅞ for money, and 91⅞@92 for the account; 1865s, old, 106½@106⅝; 1867s, 107; 10-40s, 104@104⅛; new Fives, 103@103¼; Erie Railway 24¾@24⅞; French Rentes are buoyant at 61f. 65c. In Frankfort the bonds of 1862 are ⅛ cheaper, at 97⅞. The London Stock Exchange will be closed on Friday and Saturday.

Government Bonds again show an improvement of ⅛@⅜ ₽ cent. over yesterday, in everything but New Fives, on a large and active business. The demand is, as heretofore, chiefly for Banks and Insurance Companies, though large private capitalists are also in the market, and there is a considerable inquiry from the neighboring cities. Bonds are still uncomfortably scarce, and dealers are obliged to trade on an extremely small margin. Indeed, the market is pretty well cleared of all considerable lots. We hear of a few 1862s and new 1865s taken from the foreign Bankers who are importing from Germany, probably not over $200,000 in all, though there is some concession in the nominal quotations from abroad. No round amount could be had in either London or Frankfort without materially advancing prices. It is anticipated by some of our large dealers that the passage of the Senate Finance bill will have a tendency to strengthen the national credit in the foreign markets, and thus check importations of bonds.

State Stocks are dull and unchanged, except for Tennessees, which have further declined ½@1 ₽ cent.; New Series are offered at 58. For Railroad Bonds we have only to note another improvement in Wabash Firsts to 86¼@87, and in Consolidated Convertibles to 49@50, the latter fully 3 ₽ cent. over yesterday's price. The Pacific Railroad issues are firm at a moderate advance; Central, 95¾@96; Union Firsts, 92¼@92⅜; Land Grants, 89¾@90; Incomes, 93½@97, and Sinking Funds, 77¾@78, with sales at 78.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask'd.
Western Union	80⅛	79¾	79⅞	80
Pacific Mail	37⅝	36	37	37⅛
New-York Central	101	100¾	100⅝	100⅞
Harlem	128	127½	127½	128
Erie	27¼	26¾	26¾	26⅞
Lake Shore	81	80	80⅛	80¼
Wabash	24½	23⅝	23⅞	24
North-western	46⅜	45½	45⅝	45¾
North-western Pref'd	60¾	60	60⅜	60⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37¼	36½	36⅝	36⅞
Milwaukee & St. P'l Pf.	57	56½	56¼	56¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	30⅞	30⅞	31
Rock Island	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
Illinois Central	98½	98⅛	98¼	98½
Union Pacific	35¾	34⅞	35⅛	35¼
C., B. & Quincy	107½	107½	107¼	108
Chicago & Alton	105	104½	104	105
Chicago & Alton Pref'd	....	....	108	112
Panama	....	....	114½	116
Pittsburg	88⅞	88⅞	88⅛	88½
Fort Wayne	....	....	94	95
Michigan Central	81	80⅞	80¾	81
Morris and Essex	....	....	95¾	96
New-Jersey Central	108½	108	108	108½
Del., Lack. and West.	108	109	109	109¼
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	16	16	15½	16
Missouri Pacific	....	....	46¾	47
Hannibal and St. Jo.	....	....	25	25½
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pf.	....	....	34⅜	....
C., C. and I. C.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
Am. Dist. Tel. Co.	....	....	....	39
Atl. and Pac. Tel. Co.	18¾	18¾	19	19½
Quicksilver	34½	34½	34	34½
Adams Express	....	....	115¾	116½
Wells-Fargo Express	82¾	82¾	82½	83
Amer. Mer. U. Express	62	62	61⅞	62½
United States Express	63	62½	62½	63

Total sales, 198,527 shares, including 61,470 Pacific Mail, 34,420 Lake Shore, 26,600 North-western, 17,120 Western Union, 14,600 Union Pacific, 11,700 Erie, 9,360 Wabash, and 8,300 Ohios.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Sixes, 1881, r.	117½	117⅝	5-20s, 1867, c.	121	121⅛
Sixes, 1881, c.	121¼	121⅜	5-20s, 1868, r.	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	113½	113¾	5-20s, 1868, c.	120⅞	121⅛
5-20s, 1862, c.	113⅝	113¾	10-40s reg.	113⅞	114⅛
5-20s, 1864, r.	115	115¼	10-40s coup.	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s, 1864, c.	115¼	115½	5s, 1881, r.	113	113⅛
5-20s, 1865, r.	117	117¼	5s, 1881, c.	113⅛	113¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	117⅜	117½	Cen. P. G. Bs.	95⅞	96
5-20s, '65, n. r.	116⅜	116⅝	W.Pac. G. Bs.	87¾	88
5-20s, '65, n., c.	120	120⅛	6s Currency.	117⅜	117½
5-20s, 1867, r.	117¼	117½	Gold.	111⅝	111⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

Gold receipts	$961,690 63
Gold payments	1,112,758 02
Gold balance	51,473,937 23
Currency receipts	431,352 78
Currency payments	566,993 27
Currency balance	46,271,463 62
Customs	191,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	962,000 00

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$7,471,662
Currency balances	2,672,326
Gold exchanges	5,187,903
Gold balances	1,094,013

At Washington to-day the receipts of national bank notes for redemption were large—$1,360,000. The Treasury reports receipts of $1,800,000 for Customs for the week ending Dec. 19.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF STATE STOCKS.

Ala. 5s, '83	38½	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	109
Ala. 5s, '86	38½	N. Y. 6s, G., R., '87	113
Ala. 8s, '86	50	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	113½
Ark. 6s, Funded	22	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	106
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.iss.	10	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J.	22
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	10	N. C. 6s, o., A. & O.	22
Ga. 6s	79	N. C., N. C. R., J.&J.	51
Ga. 7s, new bonds	91½	N. C., N. C. R., A.&O.	50
Ga. 7s, indorsed	85	N.C.,N.C.R.7off J&J	36
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	75	N.C.,N.C.R.7off A&O	35
La. 6s	25	N. C. F. Act, '66	16
La. 6s, new bonds	24	N. C. F. Act, '68	15
La. 6s, new F. Debt	21	N. C. N. Bds, J. & J.	12½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	21	N. C. N. Bds, A. & O.	12
La. 6s, levee bonds	25	S. C. 6s	30
La. 8s, levee bonds	25	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	26½
La. 8s, lev. bs. of '75	25	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	26½
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102	S. C. F. Act, '66	29
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99	S. C. L. C., '89 J.&J.	25
Mo. 6s, due in '77	96	S. C. 7s of 1888	25
Mo. 6s, due in '80	95	S. C. Non-F. Bonds	7
L.Bs., due '81 to '91 in.	97	Tenn. 6s, old	58
H. & St. J., due '75	102	Tenn. 6s, new	58
H. & St. J., due '76	99	Tenn. 6s, new series	57
H. & St. J., due '86	95	Va. 6s, old	36
H. & St. J., due '87	96	Va. 6s, new bonds	37
N. Y. R. B. Loan	105⅛	Va. 6s, new bds, '67	36
N. Y. C. B. Loan	108⅝	Va. 6s, ex matu'd c	54½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	109	Va. 6s, def., 2d series	2½

The following were to-day's bids for the Railway Mortgages at the first call:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	107¾	Det., M. & T. bds.	100¼
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	102¼	Buff. & Erie n. bds.	99½
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.	99	Buff. & S. L. 7s	100
Bos., H. & Erie 1st M.	24¼	Kal. & W. P. 1st	85
Bur.,C.R.&M.1st7ag.	45	L. Shore D. bds.	99
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st M.	45	L. Shore C. C. 1st	102
Chic. & Alton Inc.	100½	L. Shore C. R. 1st	98¼
Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	107	L. Shore C. C. 2d	91½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	89	Mar. & Cin. 1st	103¾
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	97	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	101¼
C., B. & Q. 8p.c. 1st M.	113⅞	M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	111
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107⅝	N. J. So. 1st 7s	30
Cen.R.R.of N.J.1st C.	102⅜	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
C.R.R.of N.J.Con.C.	103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	98
Am. D'k & Imp. bds.	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	97
M.&St.P.1st M.8s P.D.	107½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102¼
M.&St.P.1st 7 3-10 P.D.	92	Hud.R.7s 2d S.F., '85	105½
M.&St.P.7s g'ld R.D.	84	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	101
M.&St.P.1st La C.D.	90	Harlem 1st 7s C.	107⅞
M.&St.P.1st M.C.&M	82	Harlem 1st 7s R.	107¾
M. & St. P. 2d M.	76	North Mo. 1st	86½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103	Ohio & Miss. C.S.F.	97¼
C. & N. W. Con. bs.	89	Ohio & Miss. Con.	96½
C. & N.W. C. G'd bs.	81¼	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	95⅞
Iowa Midland 1st 8s	86½	Cen. Pac., S. J. B.	82½
Gal. & Chi. Ext'ded	104	Cen. Pac., C. & O. 1st	84
Gal. & Chi. 2d	101½	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds.	104
Chi. & Mil. 1st	94	Western Pac. bds.	87¼
Winona & St. P. 1st	75	Union Pacific 1st	92⅛
Winona & St. P. 2d	65	U. P. Land Grants 7s	89⅞
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	104	U. P. Inc., past due	93½
Del., L. & W. 1st	101	Un. P. Sink. Fund	77¾
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	105¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	89½
Morris & Essex 2d	104	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	81½
Mor. & Ess. bs., 1900	93	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	101⅜
Mor. & Ess. 7s of '71	90⅜	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	99
Erie 1st, Extended	102½	Cl. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	102½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	101
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	99½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	97
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	96¾	C., C. & Ind. 1st	68¾
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	95	C., C. & Ind. 2d	30
Long Dock bs.	99	Alt. & Terre H. 1st	105
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	86	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	90
H. & St. Jo. L. Gr'ts	101	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	45
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	89¼	Bel. & So. Ill. 1st 8s	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '75	101	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	93
Dub. & S. City 1st	109	T., P. & W. 1st, E. D.	80½
D. & S. City 2d div.	99	T., P. & W. 1st, W. D.	69
L. B. & W. 1st	44	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	86¼
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d	100¼	T.& W. 1st, St. L. Div.	67½
M.So.& N.I.S.F.7 ₽ c.	101½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	65

Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 104½	Tol. & W. Con. Con. 46¼
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.... 99	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 83
Clev., P. & A. o. bs. 102	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 69
Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 98	

The following dividends are announced:

The Market National Bank, *Five ₽ cent.*, semi-annual, payable Jan. 2.

The Bank of New-York, National Banking Association, *Five ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Bank of America, *Five ₽ cent.*, for the current six months, payable Jan. 2.

The Tradesmen's National Bank, *Five ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The National Citizens' Bank, *Five ₽ cent.*, free of tax, payable Jan. 2.

The Citizens' Savings Bank, semi-annual interest at *Six ₽ cent.* per annum, payable Jan. 21, on all sums which have been on deposit one month previous to Jan. 1.

The Greenwich Savings Bank, interest at *Seven ₽ cent.* per annum on sums of $500 and under, and *Six ₽ cent.* on all larger sums, payable Jan. 18.

The Safeguard Fire Insurance Company, *Five ₽ cent.*, semi-annual, payable Jan. 2.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	60	Coffee, bags	267
Beans, bbls	290	Horns, No.	1,300
Bees-wax, pks	7	Pea-nuts, bags	229
B. W. Flour, bags	258	Pecans, pks	53
Cotton, bales	6,936	Rice, pks	51
Flour, bbls	3,807	Rice Chaff, bags	200
Meal, bags	160	Rice Flour, bags	170
Meal, bbls	100	Red Oil, bbls	51
Wheat, bushels	3,000	Sugar, bbls	400
Corn, bushels	48,750	Sumac, bags	363
Oats, bushels	7,675	Oil-cake, pks	23
Malt, bushels	100	Butter, pks	3,050
Barley, bushels	500	Cheese, pks	1,543
Peas, bushels	300	Beef, pks	45
Seed, bags	648	Pork, pks	75
Copper, cakes	155	Cut Meats, pks	530
C. S. Oil, bbls	140	Lard, tcs	755
Dried Fruit, pks	388	Stearine, pks	52
Eggs, bbls	612	Skins, bales	20
Dressed Hogs, No.	357	Tea, pks	17
Hops, bales	69	Tallow, pks	502
Hides, No	266	Tobacco, hhds	132
Hides, bdls	2,323	Tobacco, pks	360
Lead, pigs	277	Wool, bales	436
Leather, sides	13,028	Whisky, bbls	539

ASHES—Sell slowly at former rates. Pots at $6 50, and Pearls at $8 50 ₽ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Supplies are much lighter, little, if any, stock remaining in first hands, and values rule strong, on, however, a restricted inquiry. Quotations as before.

CANDLES—Business has been more satisfactory, chiefly in a jobbing way, with prices closing steady, including Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., ₽ lb.

COAL—A fair inquiry has been noted for Anthracite at unchanged prices. Most other kinds have been in limited request on the basis of our quotations. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₽ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted strong and buoyant, with a good demand noted. The Merrimack has arrived here with 16,113 bags, samples of which will be on the market to-morrow. Sales have been made of 4,500 bags by the Pepita, at Mobile, on private terms, and 4,000 bags by the Asphodel, at New-Orleans, reported at 17⅞c., gold. Other descriptions have been more sought after, with prices ruling firmer. Java, in invoices, quoted strong at 25c.@28½c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Mocha, 29c.@30c., gold.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, and quoted ⅛c. ₽ lb. higher. The better grades have been offered very reservedly, holders claiming a further improvement. The inquiry has been in good part for spinning purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,389 bales, (of which 1,921 bales were placed on last evening,) including 841 bales to shippers, 1,428 bales to spinners, and 120 bales to speculators. There has been a more confident inquiry for forward delivery, stimulated, in good part, by the steadiness reported from Liverpool, and the reduced receipts at the ports; and prices have been quoted about ⅛c. ₽ lb. higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,500 bales, (of which 6,200 bales were on last evening, and 21,300 bales to-day,) with 3,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 13⅞c.; January, 14c.; February, 14½c.; March, 14 31-32c.; April, 15⅜c.; May, 15¾c.; June, 16⅛c.; July, 16⅜c.; August, 16 9-16c. ₽ lb.... Receipts to-day, 6,936 bales here, and 21,532 bales at all the shipping ports. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Good Ordinary	13	13	13¼	13¼
Low Middling	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Good Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Middling Fair	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

FIRE CRACKERS—Are quiet but steady at $2 40 for full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request at generally unchanged prices. Trade and Family Extras quoted rather weak within the range. The sales since our last have been 9,350 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 65, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5 10; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,900 bbls. shipping stock, at quoted rates.... Southern Flour has been lightly dealt in, yet quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been more active within the range of from $4@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 550 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 35 for Superfine, ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been rather quiet within the range of from $4 20@$4 75 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 40@$4 50 for fair to very good; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 50 for Babillion; $4 10@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 80@$4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 685 bbls. Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive at from $1 50@$2 ₽ 100 lbs. Oat-meal quiet within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₽ bbl. Buckwheat Flour has been selling, in lots, within the range of $2 75@$3 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

FISH—There has been a moderately active inquiry noted for the leading kinds of stock, which have been held with rather more confidence: We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 25@$6 50, chiefly at $5 75@$6 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 50@$9 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring, 28c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₽ box. Dutch Herring, 95c.@$1 ₽ keg.

FRUIT—Though the tendency in prices, in most instances, has been in favor of buyers, the demand has been very moderate for the leading descriptions of stock. Sales include 1,200 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 80@$2 85; 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 55@$3 65, ₽ box; 500 half bxs. Valencia do. at 10½c.; 300 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 40 casks Turkey Prunes at 10½c.@11½c.; and 30 cases Leghorn Citron at 28½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, and more active at the improvement, the demand having been mostly on export account. The market closed less firmly, influenced partly by the higher range of ocean freight. Winter Wheat quiet, but stiffly held. Sales have been reported since our last of 205,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 16 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly on the basis of $1 15 for very good average stock, afloat; $1 11½@$1 14 for No. 2 North-west Spring, mainly at $1 11½ for good, in store, and $1 13@$1 13½ for do., afloat; $1 11@$1 13½ for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 12½@$1 13 for stock, afloat; $1 18@$1 26 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, car lots; $1 08@$1 11 for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 10 for prime, in store, $1 06@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, and within the previous range for Red, Amber, and White Western, in lots....Corn has been less active, closing generally less firmly. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale; sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 bushels at 93c.@95½c. for old mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 93c. for good, in store, and 94¾c.@95½c. for fair to prime afloat, the latter mostly car lots; 88c.@90c. for poor to very choice new mixed Western, chiefly at 88c.@89c. for fair to very good; 89c.@90c. for new Yellow Western; 88c.@89c. for new Yellow Southern; 88c.@90c. for new White Western and Southern....Rye dull within the range at 92c.@96c. ₽ bushel....Barley has been held firmly, but has been in quite moderate demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 30; 2,500 bushels Canada West at $1 60....Buckwheat and Canada Peas without important movement; values nominally as last quoted.... Oats have been in more demand and quoted somewhat firmer, with sales reported of 61,000 bushels at 67c.@69½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 68½c.@69c. for fair to very good stock, afloat; 69c.@71½c. for White Western, odd lots; 68c.@69½c. for fair ordinary to prime Mixed State, mainly at 69½c. for prime, afloat....Feed in moderate request within the range of $22@$32 for poor to very choice, ₽ ton.... Hay and Straw in comparatively limited demand at unchanged quotations....Of Barley-malt 1,000 bushels State sold at $1 40, and 1,500 bushels common Western at 35c., on time.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally quiet and somewhat nominal as to values. Of Domestic Cloth, 1,200 rolls and half rolls sold at 11¼c.@11½c.

HEMP—Has been held with some show of confidence, but has been without movement of importance. Jute Butts have been in moderate demand at about previous prices. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for Undressed, and $220@$270 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Manila, 7¾c.@8½c.; Sisal, 5½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute, 3¾c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c., currency, ₽ lb. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; fair to prime Canadian, 14c.@16c. ₽ lb.

HIDES—There has been a moderate call for supplies, prices ruling comparatively steady. Sales have been reported of 3,000 Buenos Ayres, part at 26c., gold; 1,548 Matamoras at 21c., gold, 60 days; 600 Dry Texas (to arrive) and 300 Dry Southern on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 219,800 Hides, and 1,166 bales do., against 46,900 Hides and 484 bales do., same time last year.

HOPS—Desirable grades of stock have been offered reservedly, and have been quoted strong and buoyant in price, on a fair inquiry for supplies. We now quote: New-Yorks, good to very choice, new, 42c.@50c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 35c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 35c.@45c.; Western, new, 35c.@45c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californians, 45c.@50c. ₽ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The demand for most descriptions has been moderate, with values quoted essentially unchanged.

LEATHER—Has been in good request and firm in price.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans has been in active demand, with prices favoring sellers on the better qualities. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at 60c.@86c. for good to very choice, and, by auction, 603 bbls. at 59c.@66½c. ₽ gallon. New-Orleans advices are of a much stronger market, with choice quoted there at 60c. ₽ gallon. Foreign product, in a jobbing way, in moderate request, at about former rates; 30 hhds. sold, in lots, at 48c. for Porto Rico, and 45c.@48c. for Demerara. Market otherwise dull; quotations nominally unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet, but steady. Strained to good Strained Rosin quoted at $2 15@$2 25; sales, 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 40 ₽ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch nominal)....Of Spirits Turpentine, 80 bbls. merchantable sold, in lots, at 37c., which rate was generally asked.

NAILS—Have been in light demand on the basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

PETROLEUM—Dull, but held with confidence.... Crude, in bulk, 5⅝c....Refined, 11⅝c. here, and 11⅛c. at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c.... City Naphtha, 10c. ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and quoted lower, on a very moderate demand. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 245 bbls. old Western Mess, in lots, at $19 50; small lots of new do., uninspected, at $20 50; with prime Mess and Extra prime, as last quoted. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., January option, at $20; and 500 bbls., February, at $20....Dressed Hogs steady at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for City, and 8½c.@8⅝c. for Western, on a moderate inquiry....Cut-meats held with decided confidence, but not remarkably active; sales, 30,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10c.@10¼c.; sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at former figures, and 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 12c.@11½c. Most of the current arrivals of Western product are being stored, holders looking for higher prices....Bacon strong and wanted; sales 350 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c.@10½c., mostly on the basis of 12 lbs. at 10⅝c.@10½c. for inspected; 50 bxs. Western Long and Short Clear on private terms; quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c. And for Western delivery, 250 bxs. Short Clear at 10½c....Lard has been less freely dealt in, opening stronger in price, but closing easier. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 210 tcs. Western Steam at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 13-16c. for prime: 56 tcs. City at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13⅜c.; and 100 tcs. Refined for the West Indies at 13¾c., quoted at from 13⅝c.@14¼c. as the range. And for forward delivery of Western Steam 250 tcs., January option, at 13⅝c.; 1,750 tcs., February, 13 11-16c.@13¾c., closing at 13 11-16c.; 1,000 tcs., March, at 13¾c.; with six months' options quoted heavy at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c.... Beef steady, but without activity. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected; sales, 75 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$27 for Extra do., ₽ tierce....Beef Hams at $21 25@$23 for Western....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs comparatively quiet at about former quotations.

RICE—A moderate inquiry prevails for Domestic product, in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Foreign in light demand within our range. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 12½@$6 37½, and in bond at $2 75, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 35c.

SALTPETRE—Firmly held at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free, but without important movement.

SEED—Clover has been quiet, but steady, with prime to choice quoted at 10c.@10¼c. ₽ lb.; sales, 250 bags. Rough Flax has been in limited request at $2 05@$2 40; Timothy at $2 75@$2 85 ₽ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 35@$2 37½, gold, ₽ 56 lbs.

SKINS—Have been rather less sought after within the previous range.

SOAP—The jobbing inquiry has been firm. Prices have not varied materially. Castile quoted at 9c.@9⅜c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount. Invoice dealings limited, and quotations somewhat nominal.

SPICES—Have been in fair jobbing demand at firm rates; otherwise rather dull.

STARCH—Has been moderately dealt in yet quoted steady. Western Corn at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato quoted at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in moderate request, with Sicily quoted at from $105@$115, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ₽ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been more confidently sought after, chiefly on refining account, and have shown more firmness, on the basis of our quotations, holders offering supplies less freely. Sales have been made, to-day, of 157 hhds. and 260 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; and 2,216 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c.@8⅝c.; and, last evening, equal to 1,000 hhds. refining Cuba at full market rates. We quote fair Refining, 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¼c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been fairly active and firmer, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10½c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 7¾c.@9½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Firm and wanted; sales, equal to 120,000 lbs. fair to prime, at 8½c.@8⅞c.; and 51 pks. choice Western, at 9c....Stearine quoted at 15¼c. for prime Western, but inactive.

TEAS—Active and firm, with further considerable dealings reported, including 450 half-chests Green, and 600 half-chests Japan, from first hands, and 500 half-chests Green, and 3,000 half-chests Oolong, (resales,) on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 03, but closed weaker—quoted at $1 02½ ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—An active demand prevailed for Grain room on berth and charter at firmer rates. The offerings of general cargo were also more liberal, especially of Provisions, rates on which were without important alteration. Vessels for the Petroleum, Lumber, Sugar, and Cotton trades were in moderate request at about late quotations....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last include, by sail, 250 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₽ lb.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ₽ ton; and 400 bbls. Provisions @3s. 9d. ₽ bbl., with Grain quoted at 9d.@9½d. ₽ bushel; and by steam, 5,300 pks. Provisions, at 50s., mainly Bacon; 500 bxs. Cheese, on private terms; 300 bbls. Apples, part at 5s. ₽ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain, for forward shipment, including 32,000 bushels by steamer of Jan. 5, and 8,000 bushels by steamer of Jan. 12, at 10½d.@11d. ₽ bushel; 25 tons Hides, at 35s.; 20 tons Leather, at 70s. ₽ ton; and 100 bags Clover-seed, on private terms. Also, a British ship, 885 tons, with Deals and Birch, reported from St. John, at 70s. and 29s....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d.; 8,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 9¾d. ₽ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₽ bbl.; and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₽ 280 lbs.; and, by steam (via Liverpool,) 400 bales Hops at 5⅛d.@¾d. ₽ lb....For the United Kingdom, or the Continent, a British brig, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported at 4s. 3d. and 6s. 9d....For Glasgow, by steam, equal to 40,000 bushels Grain, reported at 11d. ₽ bushel....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, an Italian bark, 534 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 7s. ₽ quarter....For Belfast, an American schooner, 294 tons, with Flour, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. ₽ bbl....For Cork and orders, an American bark, 559 tons, hence, with about 3,400 mixed Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 7s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 805 tons, (to arrive from a Southern port,) with about 4,700 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s., and £15 gratuity; and an American brig, 622 tons, with about 4,209 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₽ quarter....For Havre, two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 15-16c.@1c. ₽ lb....For a French port, direct, a British bark, 787 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum and products, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 150 hhds. Tobacco, reported at 40s....For Lisbon, an American schooner, 459 tons, hence, with about 20,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 15½c. ₽ bushel....For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported at $18....For the north side of Cuba, direct, two schooners, with Shooks, reported from St John, at 17c.@18c....For St. Jago, a schooner, with coal, from Baltimore, reported at $2 50....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American bark, 405 tons, at about $5 for Sugar....For Cardenas, a brig, with coal, from Baltimore, reported at $1 50....For Boston, a brig and schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 9c.@10c., and a schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile, at $8 50....For New-York, two schooners, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 9c.@9½c., and a brig, with Sugar, reported from St. John and Arecibo, P. R., at 30c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1874.

There was a small trade in Beeves on this forenoon at ½c. ₽ lb less than our last quotations. The herds ranged from coarse to choice, prices from 10¼c.@13½c. ₽ lb., weights 5¾ cwt. to 9½ cwt.; from 56 lbs. to 58 lbs., net, has been allowed. Milch Cows sold at $38@$80 ₽ head. Veals and Calves not quoted. Sheep were fair of sale at 5⅝c.@7¼c. ₽ lb. Lambs at 7¾c. ₽ lb. Live Hogs were sold on private terms. City Dressed moderately free of sale at 8⅜c.@8⅞c. ₽ lb. Western Dressed at 8½c.@8⅝c. ₽ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 97 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₽ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₽ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ₽ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 94 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₽ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 133 Cherokee Steers corn-fed in Illinois at 10¼c.@10½c. ₽ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 48 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 82 pair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₽ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 96 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ lb., and 50c. on ₽ head; weight 7½ cwt., scant. T. Wheeler sold on commission 10 State Oxen at 11c.@11½c. ₽ lb., weight 9½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₽ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 100 rough Illinois Steers at 11c. ₽ lb., and $1 off ₽ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 128 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 76 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 59 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13c. ₽ lb., weight 8½ cwt., strong; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ₽ lb., weight 9 cwt. There were sold at same yards 1 Cow for $38; 2 Cows at $46 ₽ head; 2 Cows at $67 ₽ head; 3 Cows at $71 ₽ head; 1 Cow for $80.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 226 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,110 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₽ lb.; 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,570 lbs., at 6½c. ₽ lb.; 170 Illinois Sheep, weight 20,240 lbs., at 7¼c. ₽ lb.; W. Elliott sold 54 State Lambs, weight 3,850 lbs., at 7¾c. ₽ lb.; 42 State Sheep, weight 3,500 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 110 State Sheep, weight 9,150 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₽ lb.; 69 Michigan Sheep, weight 6,030 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 319 Michigan Sheep, weight 29,010 lbs., at 6½c. ₽ lb. The largest, and perhaps also it may be said the best show of dressed meats in any of the up-town provision stores, is now held open by the firm of J. A. Toby & Co., packers for the Liverpool markets. These meats comprise Beef, Veal, Lamb, and Mutton, also Bacon and fresh and corned Pork. The Beef comes from the slaughter-houses of J. Stern, P. McIntyre, and of Kauffman Brothers. C. McIntyre chiefly supplies the small meats.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards, for week ending Dec. 21, 1874: 385 Beeves, 3,417 Sheep, 380 Calves, 9,071 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day, at One Hundredth Street Yards: 840 Beeves, 243 Veals, 16 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 2,050 Sheep and Lambs, 15 Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 4,553 Hogs, 794 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 782, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,802, or 286 cars, against 298 cars for the same time last week; market dragged at yesterday's prices; buyers indifferent about purchases until after holiday week; the only sales reported were 200 Ohio Steers, ranging from 848 to 1,359 lbs., at $4 75@$6 25; 350 Illinois, ranging from 909 to 1,416 lbs., at $4@$7; 100 Michigan, ranging from 935 to 1,202 lbs., at $4@$5 50; 16 Michigan Oxen, averaging 1,410 lbs., at $4 75; 15 do. Cows, averaging 1,036 lbs., at $4; 85 Texas Steers, averaging 1,020 lbs., at $4 75; 42 Indiana Steers, ranging from 950 to 997 lbs., at $4@$4 75; 28 Cherokee Steers, averaging 827 lbs., at $3 25; 38 Iowa Steers, averaging 1,067 lbs., at $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 600, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,600, against 10,000 for the same time last week; Western Sheep moderately active at $4@$6 25; no Canada stock in the market this week; sales, 29,000 Western Sheep, ranging from 70@112 lbs., at $4 05@$6 40. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,600 against 12,700 for the same time last week. No sales to-day; buyers holding off until after Christmas.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The demand for Domestic Wool is steady, and the supply of fleeces is fast disappearing; there is a very firm feeling, with a fair prospect that higher prices will prevail at an early day. If the manufacturers do market should take a start, and prices become more remunerative, the Wool market would become quite excited on account of the small stocks in the country. The sales of Medium, X, and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 53c.@56c., and Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 49c.@52c., and common and good Western Fleeces at 45c.@50c.; combing and delaine Fleeces are scarce and wanted, with sales at 55c.@62½c. Pulled Wools are in fair demand, but prices remain without improvement, and Western Supers are still selling at comparatively low prices. The transactions include Super and Extra, at 37c.@53c. In California Wool nothing of any consequence has been done.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 92½c.; No. 2 Spring, 90c., cash; 90½c., January; 91⅝c., February; No. 3 Spring, 84¾c.@85c.; Rejected, 78c.@79c. Corn firm and in fair demand; Old No. 2 Mixed, 79½c., cash or December; New, 66¼c., cash or January; 66¾c.@67c., February. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 54¾c.@54½c., cash; 53c., January; Rejected, 47½c. Rye quiet and steady. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 26@$1 29, cash; $1 24¾, January; No. 3 Spring, $1 14@$1 17. Dressed Hogs dull and declining; sales at $8@$8 30. Pork unsettled and lower, closing weak at $18 75@$18 85, cash; $19 50@$20, February; $19 45@$19 50, March. Lard lower and in fair demand at 13c., cash; 13¼c., February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c. At the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat declining, 89½c.@89⅝c. Corn easier; new, 65⅞c., January. Oats dull at 52⅝c., January. Pork declining; $19 10, February; $19 40, March. Lard steady at 13¼c., February. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 59,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Cattle dull, but prices for good Steers firm, at $4 50@$6 75 for fair to extra shipping; $2½@$3 75 for Stockers; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,000. Hogs opened fairly active but closed quiet and weak; receipts estimated, 30,000; prices range from $6@$7 15 for poor to very choice. Sheep active and firm; receipts, 1,500; prices range from $4 12½@$6 75 for fair to extra choice; shipments, 2,500.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 23.—Flour steady, with continued good demand for low and medium grades; Superfine Winter, $4 25@$4 35; Extra Winter, $4 50@$4 60; Double Extra Spring, $4 65@$4 75; Treble do. do., $4 80@$5. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@90½c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06@$1 07. Corn dull and declining; New, 67c.@68½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 71c., cash; 70½c. December, 69c. January. Oats easier and irregular; No. 2 at 56½c.@58½c. Barley firm and inactive; No. 3 Spring, $1 15@$1 20; No. 2 do., $1 30@$1 35. Rye dull; small sales; prime, $1 03. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork held firmly at $19 25@$19 50, spot; future dull and weak, closing lower; early sales at $19 75, March, and at the close at $19 15, same option. Dry Salted Meats held nominally at 6⅜c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 9⅜c.@9½c. Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand. Green Hams, 10c.; Pickled do. held at 10¾c.; Shoulders, 7¼c. Lard nominally at 13c. Live Hogs active; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25; Packers, $6 50@$7. Cattle in good local demand; good through Texans, $2 50@$3 50; good to choice native Steers, $4@$6 50. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 4,500.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 13⅝c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 28@$1 30; No. 2 do., $1 25@$1 26; No. 3 do., $1 20; No. 1 Red Western, $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 21; No. 3 do., $1 15@$1 16; Rejected, $1 10; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 28; Amber do., $1 30@$1 36; White do., $1 20@$1 35. Corn weak; lower; White Southern, dry, 80c.@83c.; do., damp, 75c.@78c.; Yellow, do., 80c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 85c.@86c. Oats dull; Southern, 65c.@66c.; White Western, 65c.; mixed do., 64c. Rye dull at 98c.@$1 02. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $21; Bulk Meats, no sales; Bacon, a jobbing demand at 10c. for Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c.; Lard, 13¾c.@14½c. for Steam and Refined. Western Butter dull and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 01½@$1 02.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—6,200 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 36,400 bushels Corn, 10,500 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Barley. Exports—9,200 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 9,100 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers', $5 75@$6 25; Amber, $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat quiet; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 14@$1 16; do. No. 2 do., $1 06@$1 07; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Corn dull; small sales; new High Mixed, on track, at 80c.; old No. 2 Western, 85c. Oats nominally 56c.@57c. Rye neglected at 96c. Barley active; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 35; Canada held at $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 45. Dressed Hogs, 8½c.@9c. Provisions unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 25@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 50; High Grades, $7@$7 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 20@$1 22; Amber, $1 25@$1 26; White, $1 30@$1 40. Rye steady at $1. Corn dull; Yellow, 80c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 84c.@85c. Oats neglected; White, 66c.@67c.; Mixed, 63½c. Pork unchanged. Lard quoted at 13¾c.@14¼c. Petroleum steady; Refined, 11⅜c.@11½c.; Crude unchanged. Whisky firm. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 offered at $35. Clover-seed fairly active at 9c.@9⅝c.; Flax-seed, $2 07@$2 10. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 41c.@42c.; Prime Western, 34c.@35c.; choice Western rolls, 30c.@38c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 30c.; Western, 29c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 23.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 95½c.; No. 2 do., 90c.; January, 90⅝c.; February, 91⅝c. Oats steady; No. 2, in store, 51¾c.; January, 52c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 66c. Rye scarce; nominally higher; No. 1 at 98c. Barley—No. 2 Spring, cash and December, $1 30; January, $1 31; No. 3 do., in store, $1 14. Provisions dull and neglected. Pork nominally $18 87½, cash; $19 25, February; Prime Mess nominal at $16 50; Extra Prime, $13 75. Hams—Sweet Pickled, 10½c.@11c., according to size and condition. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10c., boxed. Lard—Prime, 13c.@13½c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Dec. 23.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12; Extra do., $1 15½; Amber Michigan, January, $1 11; February, $1 13¾; No. 1 Red, $1 15. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, cash and January, 72c.; May, 77c.; Low Mixed, 71c. Oats steady; No. 2, 56c.; Michigan, 56½c.; White, 58½c. Clover-seed, $5 60@$5 65. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8 25. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak. Red, $1 08@$1 10. Corn in fair demand and lower; sales at 69c.@71c. Oats steady at 58c.@62c. Rye dull at $1 10. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter quiet, steady, and unchanged. Pork quiet but firm; regular, $18 75; sales of heavy at $19 62½, delivered. Lard firm; Steam rendered, 13c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; sales Short Clear Middles, boxed, at 10¼c. Bacon dull and nominal. Green Meats unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c.

OSWEGO, Dec. 23.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn steady; High Mixed, 92c. Barley—Canada nominally $1 49@$1 50. Corn-meal—Bolted, $38; Unbolted, $37. Millfeed—Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and declining; White, 70c.; Mixed, 67c. Oats dull and declining; Mixed, 60c.; White, 65c. Rye, $1 10. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.; Lard, 14½c.@15¼c.; Whisky, 97c.

DETROIT, Dec. 23.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 54¾c.@56½c. Hogs, $8 25@$8 40. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; Ear, on the track, 68c.@69c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum strong; Standard White, in car lots, 9c.; legal test, 10c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 23.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34½c. Resin quiet at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 40 for Hards; $2 40 for Yellow and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Wheat, nothing doing. Rye quiet, at 80c. in street. Corn dull; New Western in car lots, 92c.; State in bagged lots, 95c.@96c. Barley quiet. Malt quiet.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 23.—Flour unchanged. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 85c.@86c. Oats quiet; nominally 72c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 23.—Cotton firm for good qualities; Middling, 13 15-16c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.@13 9-16c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.@12¾c.; net receipts, 2,691 bales; exports, coastwise, 439 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 68,700 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—Cotton quiet and irregular; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 2,858 bales; gross, 4,592 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,176 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; last evening, 4,600 bales; stock, 222,980 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.@13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.@13c.; net receipts, 1,860 bales; gross, 1,868 bales; exports, coastwise, 819 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 70,217 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 444 bales; gross, 4,144 bales; exports, coastwise, 958 bales; sales, 1,796 bales; stock, 104,703 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 23.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 4,488 bales; gross, 4,488 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,600 bales; coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 2,495 bales; stock, 85,934 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 91⅝@91¾; for the account, 91⅞@92.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5⅛ ₽ cent., which is ⅞ ₽ cent. below Bank of England rates.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the bank of England on balance to-day is £140,000.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 65c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 23.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d. Of the sales to-day 6,600 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 64s. ₽ cwt. Bacon, 50s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 53s. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sale on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 7¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7¼d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 39s. 3d.@39s. 9d. ₽ quarter.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.@9⅜d. ₽ gallon. Tallow, 47s. 6d.@47s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—Spanish Gold, 217@217½. American, 222@223. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 95@97 premium; short sight, 98@100 premium; short sight, gold, 118@120 premium; on London, 143@145 premium; on Paris, 118@119 premium.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
130—Kelly vs. Waterman.	164—Fleury vs. Nussbaum.
21—Ralle vs. Stokes, &c.	172—Purdy vs. Schlaiger.
44—Conselle vs. Trade Savings Bank.	176—Clapp vs. Ten Thousand Island Hotel Co.
67—Germania Bank vs. Menshausen.	177—Sheppard vs. Dietz.
82—O'Connor, &c., vs. Murtaugh, &c.	178—Peugnet vs. Dietz.
165—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.	180—Phillips vs. Johnston.
114—Appley vs. Schell, Trustee.	181—Levinthal vs. Stevens.
115—Hatzel vs. Oberholser.	188—Jones vs. Jones.
120—Mason, &c., vs. Armstrong, &c.	204—McLeme vs. Schwarzwaelder, &c.
121—Security Bank vs. Smith, &c.	205—National Park Bank vs. Oackley, &c.
123—Wright vs. Lemon, &c.	219—Lerden vs. Mariposa L. and M. Co.
125—Platt, &c., vs. Platt.	220—Collinson vs. Carr.
161—Baluy vs. Lyddv.	221—Thurber vs. Wolff, &c.
	222—New vs. Anthony, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
8—Allen vs. N. J. Southern R. R. Co. et al.	203—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
16—Gapen vs. Crawford.	209—Brown vs. Webster et al.
15—Root vs. Wood et al. Issues of Law and Fact.	210—Trussy vs. Kramer et al.
138—Met. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. B. of Fire U.	214—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
168—Castner vs. O'Donohue et al.	222—Bierhoff et al. vs. Seagrave et al.
171—Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c.	223—Knight vs. Ott et al.
176—Embury vs. Parkes.	225—Ring vs. McNamara et al.
180—Green vs. Milbank et al.	228—Stevenson vs. Leslie et al.
191—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.	231—Stahlin vs. McGuinness.
192—Man vs. Koehler.	287—Young vs. Gassenheimer.
193—Harte vs. De Witte.	1—Kirchers vs. Schloss et al.
194—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.	14—Amoskeag Mfg. Co. vs. Garner et al.
197—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.	17—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
9—Boyd vs. De la Montague.	
150—Wood et al. vs. Hall et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2642—Mansfield vs. Fisk, Executrix, &c.	2662—Ernst et al. vs. Derr.
835—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.	2090—Union Trust Co. vs. Whiton.
630½—Ocean National Bank vs. Carll.	2720—Harmann et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
992—Schultz vs. Crane et al.	2722—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1953—Bonney, Administratrix, &c., vs. Stewart.	4599—Lackenmayer vs. Cahne.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.	2091—Smith vs. Webb.
4067—Connolly et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2085—Levi et al. vs. Mor. Steamboat Co.
4331—Soone et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1399—Kenny vs. Hinds.
3895—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.	4007—Lodervitt vs. Raymond.
827—Varick vs. Lawson.	2673—Fuller vs. The Mayor, &c.
2686—Martin, Executor, &c., vs. Beekman.	4601—Richter vs. Wise.
1885—Wallace vs. Duryea.	1371—Lawrence vs. Terry.
	1485—Wilkenson vs. Gill.
	1539—Leavitt vs. Havens.
	1545—Skinner vs. Havens.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
813—Am. Cotton Waste Co. vs. Kelso et al.	865—Clare vs. National City Bank.
583—Ward et al. vs. Kiel et al.	717—Silber et al. vs. Hunter et al.
857—Simon vs. Park Fire Insurance Co.	817—Reimann vs. Levy.
855—Brown vs. Lett.	829—First National Bank of Lebanon vs. McLees.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.	739—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.
849—Schlesinger vs. Koehler.	387—Simon vs. Lissner et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.	778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
768—Schweinburg vs. Foss.	714—Codling vs. Ruszits.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.	972—Hazewell vs. Coursen.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2183—Brain et al. vs. De Wilde.	2154—McGuire vs. Maffett.
2068—Bartfield vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.	2151—Lochner vs. Gorsch.
2226—Atkins vs. Seaver.	2148—Doyle vs. Burke.
2014—Adriance vs. Landecker.	2118—Poppenhouser et al. vs. Nostrand.
	2173—Taylor vs. Goodridge.
	2225—Pettigrew vs. Way.
	2191—Cox vs. Linbach.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1999—Home Ins. Co. vs. Brydell.	1743—Stebbins vs. Burk.
2009—Curtis vs. Silk Manufacturing Co.	2298—Strauss vs. Lear.
2040—Filer vs. Friedlander.	2284—Simmons vs. Thomas et al.
2163—Robinson vs. Landers	2295—Wheeler vs Schuster
1970—Pangburn vs. Anster.	2254—Baldwin vs. Burr.
1891—Kaufman vs. Spyer et al.	2128—Beecher vs Swalm.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
753—Mohr vs. Hegeler.	918—Same vs. Same.
917—Lord vs. Keal et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1064—Richards vs. Carlton.	1074—Moore et al. vs. Stein et al.
1066—Adee vs. Stead.	1075—Still vs. Provost.
1067—Reilly vs. Brennan.	1078½—Popper vs. Pulvermacher.
1069—Dumabauer vs. Gayton.	1079—Mulvey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1071—Chapin et al. vs. Friedman et al.	1088—Claflin et al. vs. Beebe.
1072—Stoutenburg vs. McClare et al.	1089—Netter vs. Bender.
1073—Stevens M. & L. Co. vs. N. Y., B. & M. R. R. Co.	1091—Moschell vs. Truffier.
	1095—Huner vs. Frost.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Joseph Craig and William Harris, robbery.	Thomas Larkin, grand larceny.
Thomas Halpin and Lawrence B. Quick, robbery.	Lizzie Smith and Mary Wilson, grand larceny.
James Brown and Henry Fenrick, robbery.	Andrew Paterson, grand larceny.
Bridget Turney, arson.	William Healy, grand larceny.
John C. Mooney, felonious assault and battery.	Johanna Doherty, grand larceny.
James Eagan, burglary.	Philomena Kofferstile, petit larceny.
John Keating and Charles O'Neil, burglary.	Hester J. Haskins, abduction.
Annie Clark and Blanche Smith, grand larceny.	
George Christopher, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Colton vs. Colton; Referee's report confirmed; judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Molson's Bank of Montreal vs. Howard et al.; the notice naming Commissioner's objection to him should be made upon affidavit, and unfitness appearing affirmatively upon the papers; motion granted.

Moore vs. Carns et al.; allowance of $200 granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Speyers vs. Fisk; judgment for defendant on demurrers. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Eicke et al. vs. Gunninger; memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Donohue.

Porous Plaster Company vs. Day et al.; order granted.

By Judge Davis.

Matter of Lippman; opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

A SOLDIER AND PATRIOT'S BUSINESS SPECULATION.

Edward Detschy vs. Kelly, Sheriff.—This suit was brought to recover the value of a stock of goods seized by defendant and to which the plaintiff laid claim as owner, the judgments under which the seizure was made by defendant being against parties who had sold out the property, title to which was disputed in the suit. The evidence on the part of plaintiff was to the effect that he came to this country as a compatriot of Kossuth, had been a soldier in his own country, and had been a soldier in this; that he fought "mit Sigel;" was a staff officer during the late war, and had paid up and mustered out soldiers and officers of that war. On his return from the war, at its close, plaintiff advanced various sums of money to Abeles Brothers, manufacturers, in Avenue A, in this City. These advances, according to plaintiff's story, amounted at one time to $4,000, and when they had reached that sum he asked the firm of Abeles Brothers for some security. They told him the only security they could give was to sell out the business to him, and they did so sell, and he carried on the business, bringing his advances therein up to $5,000. Testimony in the case on the part of plaintiff was also produced to the effect that subsequent to the purchase he had notified the customers of Abeles Brothers of such change of title, while for the defendant evidence was produced to the effect that the plaintiff had, after the time of the alleged sale, purchased goods from some of the former creditors of Abeles Brothers, and said he was purchasing for them. The conflicting testimony in both sides occupied nearly a week of the time of the court, and the jury, when the case was finally submitted to them, found a verdict in favor of defendant.

H. D. Sedgwick for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR A NIGHT'S IMPRISONMENT.

Charles M. Cogswell vs. James A. Walsh.—This suit, which was to recover damages for false imprisonment, noticed in THE TIMES of yesterday, has been concluded. Damages were demanded by plaintiff to the extent of $2,500, for having been imprisoned from Saturday night until Sunday morning, on a charge made by defendant that he had stolen $25 from his office. In addition to the facts published in yesterday's TIMES, it further appeared in evidence that after the arrest, when the defendant returned to his office, he found the missing $25, but did not go to the station-house to have defendant released, thinking that after the charge was once entered on the station-house blotter the prisoner could not be discharged until brought before a magistrate the following morning. On the motion made in the course of the trial to dismiss the suit, on the ground that it should have been one for malicious prosecution instead of false imprisonment, Judge Loew rendered a decision, in which he said: "I have examined the authorities [14 N. Y. and 39 Barb.] to which defendant's counsel referred, very carefully, and it seems that according to them I would be compelled to direct a verdict for plaintiff, because they hold that in order to excuse a private party from arresting or causing the arrest of an individual they must show that a felony was committed, or that they suspected the arrested party had committed a felony, and in this case it is conceded that no felony was committed, as the money was found by defendant on returning to his store. However, I have found a more recent case, reported in 58 New-York, and I think upon that decision will allow the case to go to the jury." After a brief charge the case was submitted to the jury, who found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $100.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 111.—*Malley and Flagg vs. Rafferty.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This is a suit to set aside a conveyance made by an Administrator, and to declare the title conveyed to be in the heir of the decedent, upon the ground that the instrument was unauthorized, and that the title taken and held by the Administrator was a trust for the heir. The title was not in the decedent, but was acquired by the Administrator upon foreclosure purchased in satisfaction of a mortgage to the decedent. The land was in Illinois; the decedent and his Administrator were of Pennsylvania. No letters issued in Illinois to the Administrator. The land was not sold to pay debts, nor in pursuance of any order of the court. The court below decided that the Administrator held the title taken by foreclosure for the estate of the decedent; and there being no adverse claims by creditors, the estate belongs to the heir. And further, that no valid sale of land so held by an Administrator can be made without an order of court. From this decree the appeal is taken. Oliver & Sibley for appellees; no brief filed by appellants.

No. 116.—*Scott, &c., vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—Error to the Supreme Court of New-York.—The question in this case is whether persons who hold themselves out as partners in business, and by such representation gain business and credit, will be allowed, in case of the subsequent insolvency of the nominal firm, to deny that there was really any partnership, and set up the truth which they had previously concealed by way of avoiding a just preference to creditors. The court held that a partner was estopped to deny the partnership which he had previously asserted to the world, and that he being estopped from denying the rights of an attaching creditor, his assignees were also estopped; that the latter have no other or superior rights to the former, and they are vested with the property subject to all equities against it in his hands. It is here maintained that there was no partnership in fact; that the property was individual property of one of the persons named, and that the assignees are in no manner estopped from asserting this, and that, therefore, title passed to them by operation of the assignment in bankruptcy. The question is also raised here whether the mere fact that one of the parties is an assignee in bankruptcy, brings the case within the act allowing an appeal to this court.

Hitchcock, Lubke & Player for plaintiffs; Perry & Tremain for defendant.

No. 731.—*Morgan vs. Campbell.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—The question in this case is whether a landlord's lien for rent on the goods of his tenant is paramount and superior to the right or lien of execution and attaching creditors, and to the rights of general assignees in bankruptcy. The court below held that as the law of Illinois did not confer upon the landlord a statutory lien upon personal property, he did not acquire a lien by taking possession after the filing of petition in bankruptcy, and dismissed the bill. It is here maintained that the lease itself gave a valid and first lien on the goods and chattles of the bankrupt for the payment of the rent, and that the assignee in bankruptcy took the property subject thereto. Cause submitted on the printed briefs. J. A. Sleeper for appellant; A. Moses for appellee.

No. 761.—*Gardiner et al. vs. Brown.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.—The object of the bill in this case is to foreclose a deed of trust made by Gardiner to his co-defendant, and it was originally brought in the State Court of Tennessee. Having been removed upon the petition of Gardiner to the Federal Court, the cause was there stricken from the docket for want of jurisdiction, the court holding that a final determination of the issue required the co-defendant to be a party, which he could not be in the Federal Court, because he was a resident of Tennessee, the home of the plaintiff. It is here urged that as Walker, the co-defendant, never accepted the trust imputed to him, he is not a necessary party to the bill, and that therefore the decision below, that the court was without jurisdiction, is erroneous. Cause submitted. Ed. Baxter for appellants; W. F. & Henry Cooper for appellee.

No. 417.—*Robinson et al. vs. Elliott, Assignee.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—In this case an embarrassed firm which had received goods from the plaintiffs in error, executed to them a chattel mortgage on their store and fixtures, with privilege to itself to remain in possession of the mortgaged goods and dispose of them at pleasure, and to replenish their stock with other goods. This fact, taken in connection with the fact that the mortgagors remained in possession long after the condition of the mortgage was void, constituted no obstacle in the way of the rights of the assignee in bankruptcy. The judgment was on demurrer, and it is here maintained that where the mortgage is duly recorded, even though containing the provision held to import fraud by the court below, it is *prima facie* valid, and the question of fraud is for the jury; that there is no such thing as fraud *per se* recognized in our courts in this class of cases. Cause submitted.

Robinson & Iglehart for appellants; Niblack, Dyer, Shackelford, Palmer & Richardson for appellees.

TWEED'S CERTIORARI.

The General Term of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday by Chief Justice Davis, and Judge Donohue as his associate. The writ of certiorari in the Tweed habeas corpus case was returnable that morning, and a large crowd was in attendance to listen to the argument. District Attorney Phelps was present as the representative of the people, and Messrs. David Dudley Field, Comstock, Bartlett, and Root appeared in behalf of Tweed. As soon as the Judges had taken their seats on the bench the Chief Justice directed the Crier to announce an adjournment of the General Term until the 31st inst. Mr. Field arose and said that the writ of certiorari under the habeas corpus in the case of Mr. Tweed was returnable that morning, and that he was present with his associates to determine the matter finally, as they intended to go before the Court of Appeals on the first Monday in January. An understanding of that character had been arrived at with the District Attorney, and they were content to take whatever disposition of the case the court might make. Judge Davis, however, did not determine upon hearing the argument, and repeated the order to the Crier respecting the adjournment. The court accordingly stands adjourned to the 31st of this month.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER'S OFFENSE.

Isabella Jerrich, the woman who placed her child, Carrie, on a red-hot stove in her apartments at No. 639 Washington street, inflicting injuries from which the child died on the 20th of November, was called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Mr. Spencer, counsel for the woman, stated that the accused had pleaded not guilty to an indictment for murder in the first degree without legal advice. The defense would be insanity, resulting from epilepsy, to attacks of which the prisoner was subject, and it was claimed that when she committed the inhuman act the woman was not accountable for her acts. He now desired, on behalf of Mrs. Jerrich, to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and enter a general plea of insanity. District Attorney Rollins did not object, and the insanity plea was filed. Counsel then moved for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the state of mind of the prisoner at the time the offense for which she was indicted was committed, and quoted from the laws of 1874, chapter 446, section 30. Judge Sutherland granted the motion, and appointed Prof. John Ordronaux, Daniel C. Briggs, and Sylvester W. Comstock a commission to inquire into the sanity of the prisoner, who was remanded to the Tombs.

THE CONTENTS OF A THIEF'S BUNDLE.

George Williams, alias John Doe, alias "Yeller," was held in $2,000 additional bail, yesterday, by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of burglary. He is already under bail to answer another charge of burglary on a private house in Forty-fourth street. The prisoner was arrested by Officer Walsh on suspicion, and he was fully identified by Officer Debow, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The affidavit of the latter stated that on the night of the 19th of December he saw Williams coming out through the side door of Mr. Francis M. Lathrop's residence, corner of Madison avenue and Fortieth street, with several bundles in his possession. The officer called on him to stop, but Williams fled at a rapid pace toward Third avenue. Then ensued a first-class running race between the officer and the burglar. The latter lightened himself at every half block by throwing away some articles, but he was finally overtaken by the officer some six blocks off, and then a lively struggle ensued. Williams fought hard and succeeded in making his escape. The officer then went along the route taken by the burglar in his flight, and found seven napkin rings, fifteen silver forks, three tablespoons, one silver teapot, twelve teaspoons, one coffee-pot, two hats—one old and one new, three coats, a butter-knife, and three mustard-spoons, all of which Williams had thrown away in his flight. The property was all identified by Mr. Lathrop as belonging to him, and the officer fully identified Williams as the man whom he saw leaving the premises.

THE SCURRILOUS POSTAL-CARD CASE.

The trial of Mr. Moses Chamberlain, who was indicted for sending scurrilous postal cards through the mails, was continued in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict. All the witnesses for the defense were examined, and Judge Fullerton addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner. Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy began his speech for the prosecution, but did not conclude before the hour of adjournment arrived. The case will in all likelihood be given to the jury to-day.

THE CITY'S PAUPERS AND PRISONERS.

The daily commitments of paupers and prisoners to the various institutions under the care of the Department of Charities have been unusually large during the past month or two, and have averaged about twenty-five per cent in excess of the number committed during the Summer. The following figures show the number of inmates in each institution at the present time: City Prison, 398; Bellevue Hospital, 1,202; Park Hospital, 30; Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, 18; Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 94; Fever Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 3; Almshouse and Hospital for Incurables, 1,224; Workhouse, 1,209; Lunatic Asylum, 1,157; Insane Asylum, Ward's Island, 834; Randall's Island Nursery, 848; Randall's Island Hospital, 176; Randall's Island Idiot Asylum, 87; Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, 436; Industrial School, Hart's Island, 342; Convalescent Hospital, Hart's Island, 295; School Ship Mercury, 239; Soldier's Retreat, 330; grand total of all the institutions, 8,935.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION—Dec. 23.

SENATE.

ELECTION OF MR. CARPENTER PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

The Senate was called to order by Chief Clerk McDonald, who read a communication from Vice-President Wilson, stating that he would be absent from the city upon the meeting of the Senate to-day, and requesting him to inform the Senate of that fact.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island offered a resolution declaring that in the absence of the Vice-President, Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter be chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, moved to amend so as to provide that the election be by ballot. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY nominated Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin.

Mr. STEVENSON nominated A. G. Thurman, of Ohio.

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Anthony and Bayard tellers, and the vote being taken, resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 51; necessary to a choice, 26. Mr. Carpenter received 33 and Mr. Thurman 18. Mr. Carpenter was therefore declared President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and he was escorted to the chair by Mr. Thurman.

Mr. CARPENTER, upon taking the chair, said: Senators, please accept my thanks for this renewed expression of your kindness and favor. The only return I can make will be an impartial discharge of my duties, which I shall endeavor to do.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary to inform the President of the United States and the House of Representatives of the election of Hon. M. H. Carpenter President *pro tem.* of the Senate, which was agreed to.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, said yesterday he was constrained to do a very ungracious thing, by objecting to the passage of a resolution for the holiday recess. He made the objection in deference to the wishes of his colleagues from the Southern States, who had voted to oppose any recess. He now moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of that resolution, and it was agreed to.

The resolution was then read and agreed to without discussion.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Navy Appropriation bill, received from the House, was read by title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, submitted the following and asked for its present consideration:

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the validity of the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback, as certified to by Gov. William P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, under the seal of the aforesaid State; and the Committee on Privileges and Elections are instructed to examine and report if said P. B. S. Pinchback is entitled to be admitted on the *prima facie* case thus made, or if such admission should be postponed until investigation be made as to the charges of corruption in his election alleged against him.

Mr. THURMAN objected to present consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

THE COUSHATTA MURDERS.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, submitted the following resolution and asked its present consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the interests of the public service, to lay before the Senate the official reports and communications of Major Lewis Merrill, United States Army, relating to certain disorders in Louisiana known as the Coushatta troubles.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the House bill to provide for the authentication of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to preserve the originals of all laws in the Department of State, which was passed.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill to provide a better Government for the District of Columbia, which was ordered to be printed and lie on the table. It proposes that from and after the third Monday in April, 1875, the affairs of the district shall be conducted, subject to the general legislative powers of Congress, by a Mayor and Municipal Council, to be elected annually by the male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age who have resided in the district twelve months prior to the election. The council is to consist of fifty-six members, being two from each ward and twelve at large. The Municipal Council will have power to designate what executive officers are necessary, and to prescribe their duties and compensation, but the people shall elect them. All district funds and moneys are to be deposited in the United States Treasury, but may be drawn out on checks signed by the Controller of the District, and countersigned by the District Auditor, or any other proper officer, to be designated by the council. The Metropolitan Police and the Board of Health, which have heretofore been under the exclusive control of the United States Government, are by Mr. Wright's amendment to be placed under the exclusive control of the Municipal Council; real property is to be taxed at one and a half per cent. on its cash value, and Congress is to appropriate each year one and a half per cent. on the cash value of the Government property; all works of District improvement must be executed under the personal supervision of a board of three engineers, to be appointed from civil life, one by the President, and two by the Council. It also provides that no further works of public improvement shall be inaugurated in the District until a specific plan is presented to and approved by Congress.

ARMY CONTRACT SURGEONS.

The amendment of the House of Representatives to the Senate bill suspending the law in regard to contract surgeons in the army till February 1, 1875, was concurred in, and the bill passed.

ADJOURNMENT TILL JAN. 5.

The Senate then, at 1 o'clock, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 1:45 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till Tuesday, Jan. 5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INFORMATION WANTED FROM THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to require from the Presidents and Cashiers of all the national banks in New-York City a report, under oath, within ten days, of the exact amount of gold coin, gold certificates, and checks, or memoranda of individuals held by such banks at the close of business on the 19th of December, and transmit the same to the House. It was referred to the Banking Committee.

THE SNYDER-BELL ELECTION CASE FROM ARKANSAS.

Mr. HARRISON, of Tennessee, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Arkansas contested election case, with resolutions that Bell, the contestant, was not duly elected, but that Snyder, the sitting member, was. The resolutions were adopted without discussion.

A large number of bills from the Committee on Public Lands were reported, referred, or otherwise disposed of.

THE SPECIE RESUMPTION BILL—DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTERING.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, desired to go to the Speaker's table for the purpose of taking up the Senate Finance bill.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the Civil Rights bill would be reached on the Speaker's table before the Finance bill, and therefore he objected.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, suggested that unanimous consent might be given to lay aside the Civil Rights bill without prejudice.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that there were other objectionable measures on the Speaker's table.

Mr. MAYNARD then asked unanimous consent to take the Finance bill from the Speaker's table and make some disposition of it.

Pending the question Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, moved an adjournment.

The question was taken by ballot, and was a strict party vote, the Democrats voting for and the Republicans against it.

The vote was announced as 49 to 93, no quorum voting.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that by consent the bill be referred to the appropriate committee, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. DAWES—What is the appropriate committee?

Mr. RANDALL—That I will leave to you and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Maynard) to struggle about.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio—I think we had better have the yeas and nays, and ascertain whether there is a quorum present.

The yeas and nays were called, and the vote resulted: Yeas—56, nays 121, being thirty more than a quorum.

After the vote was announced Mr. MAYNARD again asked unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the Finance bill.

Mr. RANDALL was about to renew his objection, when Mr. DAWES interposed a motion to go to the business on the Speaker's table. This being regarded, on the Democratic side of the House, as the indication of a purpose to force the measure in spite of the opposition, it was met by a resort to filibustering motions, the first of which was made by Mr. Randall, to take a recess for one hour, supplemented by another by Mr. Beck to adjourn.

Mr. MAYNARD made another effort to avoid the impending dead-lock, and asked unanimous consent to have the bill made the special order in the House for the 7th of January.

Mr. DAWES—Why not act on the bill to-day?

Members on both sides—It is a matter of too much importance. We have not read it yet.

Mr. RANDALL—We all agree on this side to do what is fair. The gentleman from Tennessee has made his proposition, and there is no objection whatever to it on this side.

Mr. MAYNARD—The gentlemen (Mr. Randall) and his associates are content that the bill shall be made a special order for the 8th of January, and if that is the best that we can do in the premises, why not do it?

Mr. DAWES—What is to hinder our reaching it by going to the Speaker's table now?

Mr. RANDALL—Because the Civil Rights bill would be reached first.

Mr. DAWES—That bill can be postponed by a majority.

Mr. BECK—A postponement would give it a chance of being considered, and we are determined it shall not be considered before the 4th of March.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, hoped that his party in the House would show as much backbone as the Senate had shown, and sit out the bill if it took two weeks.

Mr. COX asked the Speaker whether the bill was not subject to the point of order that it must receive its first consideration in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER stated that he never ruled on hypothetical points. When the bill was reached he would rule upon it.

Mr. CESSNA remarked that the Judiciary Committee had had an informal understanding not to act on the Civil Rights bill till after the holidays; and that if it were reached, he would ask unanimous consent that it should remain in its present condition.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, objected.

After further discussion and the taking of a vote by yeas and nays, Mr. Maynard's proposition was assented to on both sides, and it was ordered that the bill be made the special order for the 7th of January.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATIONS.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the select committee on Alabama affairs as follows: Messrs. Coleman, of Indiana; Albright, of Pennsylvania; Cannon, of Illinois; Buckner, of Missouri; and Luttrell of California.

Resolutions appropriating $2,500 for the payment of the expenses of each of the select committees to Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, were offered and adopted.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The House then at 3 o'clock adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 5.

CURB-STONE SWINDLERS.

HOW THEY OPERATE ON THE POCKETS OF STRANGERS—THREE OF THEM ROB A NEW-JERSEYMAN, BUT ARE CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

During a stroll through the Bowery Tuesday afternoon, the attention of Mr. Julius Zschornd, of Fair River, N. J., was attracted by a crowd of people, who seemed much interested in the proceedings of a man who was addressing them from the curb-stone. Now this was a bad crowd, and Mr. Zschornd, unfortunately for himself, did not know it. The man was what is known to the fraternity of thieves and pickpockets as a "soap faker," and he was attended by two of his confederates or "heelers," and all three were on the lookout for the unsuspicious stranger, in order that they might either get his money by trick and device, or boldly take it out of his pocket. The way in which the "soap faker" operates is ingenious and effectual. In the first place he is provided with a satchel which has two compartments, either of which he can open at will. He then has a number of little gilt paper boxes about an inch long, by half an inch wide and half an inch deep, in each of which is contained a small cake of common white soap. The rest is very simple. In each one of a small number of the boxes, which he carefully keeps together in one of the compartments of his satchel, he places a greenback on the top of the soap. In the larger number of boxes, which he keeps in the other side of the satchel, he places nothing. He is then ready for business, and, attended by his "heelers," takes his stand in some crowded thoroughfare and vociferously invites the attention of the passers-by to the magnificent opportunity presented to them by which they can not only possess themselves of a cake of the unrivaled patent soap for the eradication of stains from everything on the face of the earth, but may also draw a prize of from $1 to $5. Having secured the attention of a sufficient number of people by his cries and gesticulations, the "soap faker" then opens the compartment containing the packed boxes, and taking out some three or four of them, opens them and exhibits the money they contain. He then renews his invitations to step up and secure a prize, and at this juncture one of the "peelers" does step up, pays his twenty-five cents, or half dollar, as the case may be, and draws a box from the satchel. The by-standers all cluster around him to see what luck he has, and he triumphantly displays the bill which he has drawn. He then retires, and the crowd are again invited to try their luck, and the bag is closed in order that it may have "a fresh shake." When it is again opened, the compartment which contains the boxes which have no money in them is the one from which the succeeding boxes are drawn. It is strange to see how many people are cheated by this cheap device, but it is so, and the "soap faker" and his confederates make a comfortable living out of it. The "heelers" after having started the game are not idle by any means, for it is also a part of their duty to relieve persons whose curiosity gets the better of their discretion, and who stand gazing at the lottery game, of such portable property in the shape of watches and wallets as they may have in their pockets. Mr. Julius Zschornd was one of these. He stood and watched the game, and seemed to be so much interested as to have entirely forgotten all else in the world. The "soap faker" directed the attention of his "heelers" to this gentleman, who suddenly felt himself violently pushed from behind, and turned to see what was the matter, when he felt a hand in his watch-pocket. Turning back suddenly, he saw it was the "faker" himself who was in the act of stealing his watch. Before he well knew what had happened he discovered that his watch was gone, and that the lottery men were going too. To his joy Mr. Zschornd saw a policeman rapidly approaching, and to him he told his tale and pointed out the men. The officer, who was Sergeant Moloney, of the Second Precinct, who was on his way home to dinner, immediately followed them until he saw them go into an oyster saloon. He then waited until the patrolman of the post came, and the two then entered the place and captured the party. When taken to the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Murray, they gave their names as William Waters, of No. 222 Nassau street, Brooklyn; Isaac Loring, of Boston, and John Jones Price, of No. 290 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. Zschornd swore positively that Waters was the man who took his watch, and identified the others as the men who had hustled him. They pleaded not guilty, but were held to answer by Justice Murray, in default of $2,000 bail each.

UNFORTUNATE COASTERS.

HOW A LARGE PARTY CAME TO GRIEF WHILE SLIDING DOWN HILL.

From the Utica Herald, Dec. 22.

William B. Chandler, merchant, aged thirty-five; Arthur Shirley, district school-teacher, aged twenty-five, and John Haynes, builder, aged forty, all residents of Whitesboro, were seriously injured last evening while coasting down the Hampton Hill road. From time immemorial this road has been the most tempting coasting route in the vicinity of Whitestown. The length of the coasting ground is about three-quarters of a mile. The road crosses the Erie Canal over an iron bridge but a short distance from the main street of Whitesboro. The coasting vehicle is a joint stock concern, in which the old and young men of the village are equally interested. It consists of a pair of light bob sleighs, connected together by a plank sixteen feet in length. The steersman of the craft lies upon the plank and directs it course by moving the forward bob with his hands. The remainder of the load sit upon the plank "spoon fashion," to the number of twenty-five or thirty, and with a load like this the Hampton Hill coasters ride over the three-quarters of a mile from the top of the route to Main street in forty seconds. Everything depends upon the steersman who handles the forward bob. Numberless accidents have occurred to persons enjoying this sport, but last night's accident is the most serious upon record.

The coasting route was flooded yesterday, and its surface was like a sheet of silver. About 6:30 P. M. twenty-three men, nearly all over the age of thirty, got upon the bobs. W. B. Chandler was steering, and the others occupied places behind him. About half way down the hill, just when the vehicle was moving with the velocity of the wind, the king-bolt of the steering bob broke, and Chandler lost control of the sleigh. The sleigh collided with the eastern abutment of the iron bridge, and the whole load was thrown forward with tremendous force. Mr. Chandler had his collar-bone broken, his right ear was almost torn from the head, his left leg was hurt, and he is suffering from severe internal injuries. He was carried home, and attended by Dr. James.

Arthur Shirley, teacher of the district school, and son of Trustee Shirley, had his left leg broken above the knee and was badly bruised. Drs. Baker and James cared for him.

John Haynes suffered the most complicated injuries. His left leg was broken in three places, once below the knee and twice above it.

Of the twenty others, William Cole and Charles Williams were bruised about the limbs, and Michael Landers suffers about the ribs. The remainder of the load narrowly escaped falling into the canal.

THE BURNING MINE EXTINGUISHED.

The Allentown (Penn.) *Register* says that the explorers have reported that the last particle of fire had disappeared from the recent burning mine of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. This extinguishment is a triumph of steam as a means of putting out coal-mine fires, and has demonstrated its efficiency on a larger and more conclusive scale than ever before. The burning of this mine began months ago, and the flames, which were spread over an immense area, were conquered only after combating them eight weeks and using all the steam that eighteen huge boilers, kept hot night and day, could supply to the tightly-sealed-up mine.

A ONE-ARMED LOVER'S REVENGE.

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, a one-armed inmate of the Soldiers' Home, in Washington, who is employed in carrying the mail to and from the Post Office, has for some time past been trying to pay his addresses to a maid of all work at the hospital, named Mary Nevitt, a rather good-looking young woman, of age somewhat above the "teens." Mary didn't seem to be favorably impressed with Jerry, and as she had other engagements with a young man, at present in the West, with whom she was in correspondence, she gave the one-armed veteran no encouragement, which so exasperated him that on Saturday evening, after returning from the Post Office, he called Mary out, and remarked: "Bridget, you have insulted me, and I'm going to kill you," at the same time drawing a Smith & Wesson pistol. He fired one shot at her, the ball taking effect in the left side of the head, and lodging behind the ear. He was at once secured. Dr. Lamb, of the hospital, dressed Mary's wound, but could not extract the ball. She was able to appear in the Police Court Monday morning, and told the Judge all about it, after which Jerry was committed for action of the Grand Jury, in default of $3,000 bonds, to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

FRENCH POLITICS.

BONAPARTIST PROSPECTS—A PARIS UPHOLSTERER'S GIFT TO THE EXILED EMPRESS—WHAT IT MEANS—THE DUC DE BROGLIE'S SCHEMES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing Dec. 7, says: "One of the most important, furniture houses of Paris, which at this moment is manufacturing three or four million francs' worth of furniture for the Summer palace of a great Oriental potentate, having learned that the Chief Steward of the French imperial family was passing through Paris, obtained an introduction to him, and, despite his refusal, succeeded in persuading him to take back with him to Chiselhurst a blotting-case marvellously wrought, and which is valued at £400 sterling. This blotting-case is ornamented on one side in gold of various colors with the imperial arms, crown, and emblems, and on the other side with a wreath of flowers very rich and tasteful. The interior envelope containing the blotting-paper is embroidered in silk, and seems to have come out of fairy hands. It is, as may be seen, the work of many months. There was the design to make, the relief to chase, the ornamentation to inlay, and the embroidery to finish. It is necessary to add that the upholsterer who has made this present did not belong to the Bonapartist Party before the fall of the Empire, and that he has not made the present in order to advertise his house, for no journal has mentioned it; so that, consequently, this liberality has all the character of a spontaneous homage and of a devotion as modest as the emblematic violets which ornament the blotting-case. Nobody believes, however, that there is to be found in the Bonapartist or in any other party such spontaneous enthusiasm, and in this case, as in every other, it is natural to ask what can have induced this upholsterer to surprise an exiled Empress in this sumptuous manner. For my part, I can quite understand the perplexity of those who have heard of the fact, and the simple-minded will doubtless wonder what sudden and retrospective fit of enthusiasm has moved this manufacturer. On reflection they will arrive at the same conclusion as those who have been intrusted with the transmission of the gift—namely, that this manufacturer believes in the return of the Empire, and that the privilege of supplying furniture would not be refused to the man who, during the exile of the dynasty, gave proof of such disinterested attachment. The interesting point to study in this delicate attention is the exact period when the generous fit took root in the giver's heart, and, by taking account of the time which must have been devoted to it, one becomes aware that the political faith of this manufacturer and his confidence in the return of the Empire correspond exactly to the passing of the bill on the Maires, to which universal suffrage has just replied through the municipal elections. It is the struggle between Radicalism and the Empire which is beginning, and will continue until the unquestionable triumph of one or the other of these two militant sections of the French nation. But what is worthy of notice is that the return of the Empire has appeared probable to calm spectators from the moment when the Duc De Broglie, the chief of the party of the dukes, the sworn foes of Bonapartism, began to defend imperiled society and moral order. This is a very curious phenomenon and well deserving of attention. The Bonapartist Party comes to life again, begins to put in practice its theories for placing moral order beyond the reach of Radical contagion. By observing this phenomenon attentively, it will be easily understood. The Duc De Broglie acted in this case exactly like the Chinese Mandarin who a few months ago, when a war against Japan was threatened by the Formosa difficulty, was intrusted with the purchase of arms. As soon as it was known in Japan that China was going to purchase arms, a certain number of Japanese merchants bought up at a low price all the unserviceable weapons which were rusting in Japanese arsenals, shipped them, and hastened to China. They adroitly spread the report that they had arms to sell, and the Chinese Duc De Broglie—I mean the Mandarin charged with the defense of moral order—lost no time in closing a bargain and introducing into the Chinese arsenals all these unserviceable weapons which were to be used in the coming war against Japan. I am convinced that nobody would have been surprised to hear of the defeat of the Chinese and the victory of the Japanese if it had been known that it was with old Japanese guns and muskets that the Chinese meant to defeat the Japanese nation. This is exactly what happened to the Duc De Broglie. When the Bonapartists learned that the bill on the Maires was about to be presented they hastened to vote for it. It was an old law of the Empire—it was the first Japanese gun. When the law was passed, all the former Bonapartist Maires, after having shaken off a little Imperialist dust, came in close succession to offer their services, and, one after the other, the Duc De Broglie placed them inside the arsenal of the Septennate. This would make it easy to understand how the nomination of Maires enlightened the upholsterer and induced him disinterestedly to manufacture blotting-cases. But the Duc De Broglie did more than that. He waged a merciless war against every Liberal and Democratic idea; violently and with the greatest efforts he inclined the mind of the nation toward the Conservative principle; but when a great part of the nation had recognized the justice of this principle it understood also that the Septennate was not strong enough to inspire confidence in those whom it had done everything to terrify. This is the strange peculiarity of this nation, which is constantly changing its Government, and yet believes in a Government only when it has decreed that it will last for ever. This, again, was a Japanese weapon which had been purchased. The Septennate not being sufficient, royalty being in any case immediately impossible, there was nothing to offer that part of the nation which had seriously adopted the idea of a return to the Conservative principle but one form of Government—the Empire; and this is how, when the Duc De Broglie took the field, the vote of this law on the Maires, to which he nearly sacrificed his ministerial portfolio, was the signal for the revival of the Bonapartist Party. This is the reason why at that moment knowing manufacturers began to get up costly blotting-cases, bearing the imperial arms in gold, and why at this moment the one already described is being shipped at Calais, and will be shortly placed at the feet of the Prince whose partisans have sold so many second-hand weapons to the late Vice President of the Council of Ministers in France."

ANTI-INFLATION IN THE WEST.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says: "Most encouraging evidence of the substantial soundness of popular opinion in the West touching the currency question is furnished by the letters from the people which have recently appeared in the *Tribune*. It is a calumny upon the West to say that it favors an expansion of the irredeemable currency. It probably never has been true that a majority of Western people favored expansion, and there has been among the inflationist people, as among the inflationist Senators, during the past few months, a strong revulsion of feeling in favor of honest money."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 23. The sale by William Kennelly of property on East Thirteenth street, east of Avenue C, being adjourned to Jan. 5, and the sale by Hugh N. Camp, of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street, being adjourned to Jan. 6. The sale by Mr. Kennelly of a plot of land on Fordham avenue, north-east corner of Eleventh street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, was adjourned *sine die*, as was also the sale by R. V. Harnett, of the house and lot No. 248 West Forty-second street.

To-day's Auctions.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the following valuable building lots: Two lots, each 25 by 100 feet, on the Grand Boulevard, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street; five lots, each 25 by 99.11 feet, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 125 feet west of the Grand Boulevard; two lots, each 25 by 99.11 feet, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 360 feet west of Fifth avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 99.11 feet, on the same street, south side, 250 feet east of Twelfth avenue. Also, public auction sale of thirty-three lots on Middle street, (now Prospect avenue,) north side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, taking in the lower half of the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Middle and Sherman streets.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.10 by 75 feet, on First avenue, east side, 37.9 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 20.5 by 70 feet, on Lexington avenue, south-west corner of Sixty-ninth street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Cedar st., s. e. corner New Church st., 26.9x25.5; James S. Bearns, Trustee of H. Wortman, to Margaret A. Gilbert....$20,100

Elizabeth st., w. s., 208.8 ft. s. of Spring st., 25x93.8; Philip E. Underhill and Elizabeth M. Guion, widow, and Deborah, wife of John Thorne, heirs of Isaac Underhill, to John G. Gloss....8,000

West Broadway, No. 24, 19.8x50; E. D. Gale, Referee, to J. P. Malseed....16,500

Same property; James P. Malseed to Horace N. Thurber....16,671

21st st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x92, foreclosure; Charles A. Peabody, Referee, to Thomas C. Smith, Julius A. Candee, and William T. Tooker....9,300

32d st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., 2_x98.9; Isabel B., wife H. E. Legrain to J. Prettretch....24,000

62d st., n. s., 167 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; Sheriff deed. M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, to J. Brady....500

Same property, James Brady to Bernard T. McCahill....nom.

Same property; Bernard T. McCahill to Julia, wife of John O'Connell....7,000

72d st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d av., 40x102.2; Mary L. Baker to Louis Dryfoos....15,200

110th st., s. s., 87 ft. w. of 4th av., 21x100.11; Mary, wife of H. Neidig, to Mary E. Lockwood....9,000

127th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x99.11; W. A. Butler and J. Butcher to A. Brady....10,000

128th st., s. s., 10 ft. e. of Madison av., 75x99.11; 127th st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Madison av., 50x99.11; G. W. Mead to J. J. Studwell....36,500

Madison av., n. w. s., 135 ft. s. w. of Grove st., 67.6x155, Fordham; Patrick H. Hanlon to Ralph L. Anderton and William H. Meader....1,400

Railroad av., n. e. s., 85 ft. from e. s. of Washington av., runs n. e. 75 ft., thence northerly on line parallel with Washington av., 50 ft., thence w. 25 ft., thence s. 50 ft., thence w. 52 ft. to Railroad av.,—gores, Morrisania; Charles L. Georgi to Frederick Folz....350

4th av., w. s., 82.2 ft. s. of 86th st., 20x70; Hannah E. Smith to Hannah Levinthal. Satisfaction of mortgages of 6,000 and....100

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Pearl st., No. 506; Jacobina, wife of Conrad Schenermeyer, to Katherine W., wife of George N. Teiss....$14,000

LEASES RECORDED.

8th st., n. s., 128 ft. e. of Avenue D, 78x93.6, water charges of all kinds, 4 5-12 years, per year....$1,600

8th st., n. s., 206 ft. e. of Avenue D, water charges of all kinds, 4 1-6 years, per year....1,600

Avenue C, No. 51, s. w. corner 4th st., 5 years; 1 year, per year, $1,350; 4 years, per year....1,450

Washington av., s. w. corner 135th st., 75x100, 5 5-12 years, per year....1,000

9th av., No. 78, 10 years, per year....1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered: would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

FIFTH AV.—NOS. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable; some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Six lots north-west corner of Morton and Washington sts., containing 16,875 superficial feet; front on Morton st., 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE UNincumbered lots, a brown-stone house above 25th st., and between 4th and 6th avs. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BUILDERS.—FOUR LOTS ON JERSEY CITY Heights are to be exchanged, and cash paid for the building of a frame house with 10 rooms, twelve miles from here. D. MARKS, No. 216 Church st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—THE POPULAR AND WELL KNOWN Summer hotel on the WOODSTOCK OVERLOOK, will be leased for a term of years. Apply to J. H. TREMPER, Rondout, N. Y., or on board steamer J. W. Baldwin, foot of Harrison st., New-York.

TO LET.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $12,000 a year. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned retires this day from the business heretofore carried on under the firm name of DEGENER & WEILER. PETER WEILER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

The undersigned will continue the business of DEGENER & WEILER under the same firm name, and all debts due by or owing to the late firm will be settled by us. FRED. LEWIS DEGENER, FRANCIS M. WEILER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

No. 26 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the style of ALBERT AUB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Henry Siegel will liquidate the business.
ALBERT AUB,
HENRY SIEGEL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of Kings.—SAMUEL F. COWDREY and FRANK H. COWDREY, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE EICHINGER and MARGARET EICHINGER, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Wall street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 9, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's Office of Kings County, State of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.
d10-1aw6wTh.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID C. MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Jr., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, bankrupts.

The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell, as such Assignee, subject to all existing incumbrances, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, and the right, title and interest of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, in the following described wharf property, part of his individual estate, viz.:

All that certain pier, wharf, and bulkhead property between South street and the East River, in the City of New-York, being one hundred feet on South street, lying opposite and in front of the premises, Numbers 60, 61, and 62 South street, and also in front of the old side wharf, formerly on Wall street, including Pier Number 16, (sixteen,) part of the bulkhead between Piers 16 (sixteen) and 17, (seventeen,) and so much of the slip property now used for the Wall Street Ferry as is embraced within said one hundred feet, being the wharf estate granted to John Murray, Jr., and to Robert I. Murray, and by the said Robert I. Murray devised to the said David Colden Murray.—Dated Dec 18, 1874.
F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d24-1aw3wTh* No. 7 Beekman street, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB HERRMANN and MORRIS HERRMANN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Jacob Herrmann and Morris Herrmann, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MANHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Manheimer in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
MICHAEL JACOBS, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 345 Broadway. d17-1aw3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. DUFF WALLACE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of this Court made herein Dec. 21, 1874, the undersigned, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at his office, No. 11 Whitehall street, New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.: One saddle and bridle and all book accounts and claims of every kind due and owing to the estate of said bankrupt. Terms of sale cash.—Dated Dec. 22, 1874. WM. W. BRUCE,
Assignee of J. Duff Wallace, bankrupt.
d24-1aw3wTh

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo.
SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer book closed until day of payment.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 WALL ST.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold by National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer book will remain closed.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.
The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.
FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE TEN (10) per cent. (5) five year first mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Rockport and South-western Railway of Indiana will be paid by SMITH & HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis, Financial Agents of the company, at the New-York National Exchange Bank on and after Jan. 1.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL....$300,000 | SURPLUS....$325,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
The usual semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months has been declared, (free of tax,) payable on the 4th day of January next.
Transfer-books will close from the 20th inst. till the 5th prox.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent., in cash on 20th January prox. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 until morning of Jan. 21.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875. Transfer book will be closed today and reopened on Jan. 3, 1875.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK Dec. 22, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1875.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January prox.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE OF tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COUPONS OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid in Gold, on and after Jan. 2, at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1874.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. By order of the Board.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

WEST-SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1875. Transfer-books closed to the latter date.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

ELIZABETH CITY BONDS AND COUPONS falling due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after Dec. 31 inst.
HENRY AITKEN, Controller.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA....WED., Dec. 30 | ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 13
CUBA....WED., Jan. 6 | CUBA....WED., Jan. 20
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, DANRE....Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT, RECULOUX....Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....Saturday, Jan. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
ERIN....Saturday, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.
ITALY....Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN....Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND....Thursday, Dec. 31, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF — ....Saturday, — at —
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE....Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE....Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTERENDORP, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin....$100 gold.
Second cabin....60 gold.
Steerage....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 24.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 26.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Dec. 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 26 from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The regular mail per Ontario, for St. Thomas, Brazil, Argentine Republic, and West Indies, will close at the General Post Office to-day at 12 M.
Supplementary Mail closes at 2 o'clock P. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
NEW-YORK POST OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1874.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
CLARIBEL....Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO
ANDES....Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS....Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA....Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CUBA....Thursday, Dec. 24
CITY OF HAVANA....Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)....Thursday, Jan. 7
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA....Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Jan. 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 or Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

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(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.
A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

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